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C. D. BRIGHAM.......................Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, } Business Managers.
G. R. HOLTZMAN, }

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Rights of Volunteer Officers.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Increased Duties on Wool.

Why the General Tariff Bill Failed.

Northern Ohio Appointments.

Uniform System of Bankrupt Bill Adopted

Gen. Dix Confirmed Minister to France.

Organization of the Fortieth Congress.

The Closing Hours of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

Rights of Volunteer Officers.

In the Senate to-day the report of the Conference Committee on the bill declaring the rights of volunteers in the army, was agreed to. The object of this measure is to credit officers appointed from the volunteer service to the regular army, with the time they served as volunteers in enumerating extra pay and rations accruing from length of service. The bill now goes to the President.

The Tariff on Wool.

The next important thing done was on the tariff. Mr. Cattell's amendment increasing the duties twenty per cent. on existing rates was voted down by 17 to 27, most of the Western Senators voting in the negative. This brought the question to the Bingham wool tariff bill of the last session, and without any debate it passed, as it came from the House, by 31 to 12, as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Yates—31.

Nays—Buckalew, Cresswell, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner and Wilson—12.

Absent—Brown, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Guthrie, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith and Riddle—9.

Why the Tariff Bill Failed.

The defeat of Cattell's amendment was owing to the fear that its adoption in the Senate would give its opponents a chance to kill it by filibustering in the House. It was pretty well understood that no tariff bill could pass the House, and the only hope was to pass the bill already passed by the House, and make no amendment to it. The wool interest has constituted the only attraction for the northwestern men, and now that that has been provided for, the Northwest will be nearly solid against any further increase of the tariff. It is thought that the President will sign the bill as it passed to-day.

Bills Passed.

Both Houses of Congress have been on the high pressure principle of legislation to-day. The following important acts have passed both Houses, and been laid before the President:

To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

To increase the duty on imported wools and woolens.

To declare valid all acts and proclamations and orders of the President, done by his authority and approval, in suppressing the rebellion, and to protect officers who have made what were known as arbitrary arrests.

Cleveland Appointments.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Col. Charles T. Sherman, to be United States District Judge for Northern Ohio. Sherlock J. Andrews, to be United States District Attorney for same district. Col. Hastings, formerly member of the Ohio Legislature, to be Marshal same district, and Ansell Roberts to be Collector of Cleveland district vice Johnson rejected.

The Tax on Advertisements.

The amendatory tax bill, which passed both houses to-night, takes the tax off newspaper advertisements.

Confirmation of General J. A. Ekin.

General James A. Ekin was, yesterday, confirmed by the Senate as Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Late Night Sessions.

Both Houses of Congress remained in continuous session until eight o'clock this morning. The Senate spent nearly all of its time in executive session. The House was engaged mostly on the Appropriation Bill. The session was remarkable for its decorum. There were none of the scenes which have rendered previous night sessions disgraceful and turbulent.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The bankrupt bill will be signed by the President. Its provisions are so elaborate that he has invited its framers to visit him and explain them.

General Dix Confirmed.

General Dix's confirmation as Minister to France did not receive so large an affirmative vote.

Organization of Fortieth Congress.

The Fortieth Congress will meet precisely at noon to-morrow. The Senate will elect Mr. Wade President. The clerk of the present House will call the House to order. Mr. Colfax will be re-elected Speaker, and Mr. McPherson will be continued as Clerk. The other offices of the House will be doubtless settled at a caucus to be held to-morrow night, or on Tuesday. Quite a contest is springing up over the Postmaster and Doorkeeper.

An Impeachment Article.

Forney's *Chronicle*, to-day, has a double leaded sensation article on the impeachment question and veto message. In reference to the latter he says that the feeling the reading created in both Houses cannot be described, and that emotion was soon succeeded by the resolute and almost universal demand for the President's instant impeachment and removal from office. It may be added in reply to this, that conversation with the older members leads to the belief that the Fortieth Congress will not sit long enough to take up the impeachment question.

The Closing Hours.

The Capital is teeming with people to-night, but the attraction in either House hardly possesses ordinary legislative interest. In the House, private bills have been under consideration, and the Senate has confined itself to executive business. The fact of the closing hours of Congress falling on Sunday has brought out the largest crowd ever assembled in the Capitol building.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1867.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John A. Dix, as Minister at Paris, and Hugh Evans to be Minister resident at the Hague.

OFFICERS OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

There seems to be a general understanding that the officers of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress will to-morrow effect a partial organization by re-electing Mr. Colfax to the Speakership without any previous formal arrangement. There appears to be common acquiescence in this compliment to the popular officer. It is probable that Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, will also be re-elected to-morrow. On the same ground caucus will be held to-morrow evening to determine on candidates for doorkeeper, sergeant-at-arms and postmaster. Mr. Ordway, sergeant-at-arms, as yet has no competitor. Colonel Given is a candidate for re-election as Postmaster of the House, and ex-[illegible] Hamilton, of Texas, is also mentioned as a candidate. The great contest will be for doorkeeper. Mr. Goodenow, the present incumbent, will be in the field, and his friends count on his success, while General L[illegible] from the West, is actively engaged as an able competitor.

NOT SWORN IN.

Gen. Thayer, one of the Senators elect from Nebraska, was yesterday desirous of being sworn in, but this was prevented by the absence of his colleague, Mr. Tipton, it being usual to swear Senators of a new State to present their credentials at the same time, as they have to draw for short and long term.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

The President of the Senate to-night laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears the total amount received from various sources of property enumerated under the general head of captured and abandoned property, was four millions of dollars, of which amount $25,000,000 remains as net proceeds. Upon due proof of any unlawful taking of private property by agents of the Treasury Department, the fact being shown by satisfactory affidavits, reports of agents or by other adequate written evidence, the agents holding such property have been ordered to restore the same to the owners, or the proceeds, if not actually turned into the Treasury, have been paid to them by order of the Department. The total amount allowed in all claims is $2,200,000.

REMOVAL OF AMERICAN CHAPEL FROM ROME.

An official communication has been received from Minister King, saying there is no truth in the statements that the American Chapel had been removed by direction of the Papal authorities outside the walls of Rome, and that the American Minister, assenting to the arrangement, had hired a villa where services were henceforth to be held.

COWAN'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Senator Cowan as Minister to Austria was considered in executive session, and laid on the table, subject to reconsideration.

THE VETOES.

Reconstruction Veto in the House.

Exciting Scene on Its Reception.

The Military Reconstruction Plan a Law.

Tenure of Office Bill Also a Law of the Land.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

In the House there was an immense crowd of spectators, who packed the galleries solid for two hours and a half while waiting for the veto message of the President on the reconstruction bill. At half-past one the private Secretary appeared at the main door, and immediately a great scene of confusion ensued. He was surrounded by a large crowd of members and others, while groups were gathered in all parts of the hall. A hum of excitement run through the vast auditory. It was almost in vain that the Speaker pounded with his gavel, and it was not until he threatened to send the Sergeant-at-Arms after the members that they took their seats and order was restored.

At last the Private Secretary announced that he was directed by the President to return to the House in which it originated a bill to provide more efficient Government for the Southern States, with his objections thereto. The Message was speedily read, during which the most profound silence followed. Every member but one was on his seat for the first time this session, and the scene was interesting in the extreme, for it was remarked afterward by an old member in debate, "that he had never known a veto message to be awaited with more anxiety, or listened to more intently."

As the clerk concluded the reading the Democrats on the floor, and some parts of the densely crowded galleries, applauded it.

Thad. Stevens rose and demanded the vote on the veto.

Mr. Eldridge immediately got up on the Democratic side, and said that on account of the physical inability of the minority, no dilatory motion would be made to kill the bill.

Mr. Le Blond and other Democrats sprung out of their seats and said no such agreement had been made, and that they intended to sit out till noon on Monday. It was evident that the Democrats were not agreed, and after delay the roll call proceeded, and the bill passed over the veto by 135 to 47. The only Republican who voted against it was Mr. Hale of New York.

When the vote was announced, there were several rounds of applause on the floor of the House and in the galleries.

The Tenure of Office Veto.

The tenure of office veto was disposed of in the Senate without a particle of excitement. The reading of the message was patiently listened to, and at its conclusion the question was called for, and by a vote of 35 to 11 the bill was passed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

Both Houses are in full blast to-night. The Capitol is brilliantly lighted up, and the closing hours of the Thirty-Ninth Congress are being witnessed by thousands of persons, who throng every available space of the building. The antagonism between the President and Congress is significantly presented in both houses.

At nine P. M. a veto message was read on separate bills. The Senate listened to the veto of the Reconstruction Bill, and the House did the same on the veto of the act to prohibit the President from making removals from office without the consent of the Senate. In the House this bill was passed without any debate over the veto, by yeas 131, nays 37. It previously passed the Senate by 35 to 11, and also without debate, and is therefore a law, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the Senate the veto of the Reconstruction Bill was debated. Reverdy Johnson made a speech, in which he announced his determination to vote for the bill and against the veto. This declaration caused a decided sensation, and an attempt was made by the thousands of spectators to applaud, but it was quickly suppressed by the officers. In another portion of his speech he stated that the President could not adhere to his pride of opinion when it interfered with the safety of the Republic.

The Senate then passed the bill over the veto, by yeas 28, nays 10.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Investigation Recommended to be Continued.

Minority Report of A. J. Rogers.

The President and Surratt's Arrest.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

The House Committee on Judiciary made a report late to-night on the impeachment question. They simply and briefly state that they find sufficient reason for recommending the continuance of the investigation, but state that time enough is not allowed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress to complete it. They, therefore, virtually leave it for the Fortieth Congress to take up. No evidence is reported by the Committee.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, as a minority of the Committee, makes a report in which he says:

"I have carefully examined all the evidence in the case, and do report that there is not one particle of evidence to sustain any of the charges which the Committee were required to investigate, and that the case is without a particle of testimony upon which an impeachment can be founded. I further report, that most of the evidence taken has been of a secondary character, such as would not be admitted in a court of justice. In view of this conclusion, I can see no use in continuing the investigation. I am convinced that all the proof which can be produced has been before the Committee, as no pains have been spared to give the case a full investigation.

Both the majority and minority reports were very brief.

The Arrest of Surratt.

The House Judiciary Committee will make a special report during the night endeavoring to show that the President did not take due diligence to arrest John Surratt, but the minority will report the evidence of Secretaries Seward and Stanton, wherein the former testifies that the President knew nothing of the case, and Mr. Stanton testifies that he withdrew the re-

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Veto of Military Reconstruction Bill.

BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Amendatory Tariff Bill Passed.

Tenure of Office Bill Returned by the President.

IT IS PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Omnibus Appropriation Bill Passed

Passage of the Compound Interest Note Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

SENATE.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill fixing the rights of volunteers in the United States army was agreed to. The bill as passed computes the term of service of regular army officers from the time they entered the volunteer service.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the resolution to protect the rights of American citizens in Mexico; also, a resolution to protect the claims of American citizens in Mexican bonds.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Committee on Postoffices were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to establish a postal telegraph system in the United States. The object, he said, was a very important one, and one worthy of more consideration than the Committee had been able to give it this session. He hoped it would be taken up at some future session and favorably acted on. The Post Route bill passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up, Mr. SHERMAN having last night withdrawn all amendments. The bill before the Senate was the Bingham bill which passed the House last session, for an increased duty on wool, cattle, &c. The bill passed by 31 against 12.

[The bill as passed by the Senate will be found in another column of the COMMERCIAL.]

Mr. POLAND presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt Bill, which was concurred in, 24 against 20.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee, made a report on the Compound Interest Note Bill, which was adopted. The bill as agreed on contains only one section, providing for the redemption of compound interest notes in three per cent. certificates, the amount of the latter outstanding at any one time not to exceed fifty millions.

The President's Secretary arrived with the veto of the Tenure of Office Bill, which was read, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have carefully examined the bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers. The material portion of the bill is contained in the first section, and is of the effect following, namely: That any person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, shall become duly qualified to act therein, and shall be elected to hold such office until a successor shall have been appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and duly qualified and that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

These provisions are qualified by a reservation in the fourth section, that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law. In effect the bill provides that the President shall not remove from their places any of the civil officers whose terms of service are not limited by law, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. The bill in this respect conflicts, in my judgment, with the Constitution of the United States.

The question, as Congress is well aware, is by no means a new one. That the power of removal is constitutionally vested in the President of the United States, is a principle which has been not more distinctly declared by judicial authority and judicial commentaries than it has been uniformly practiced upon by the legislative and executive departments of the Government. The question arose in the House of Representatives so early as the 16th of June, 1789, on the bill for establishing an executive department, denominated the department of foreign affairs. The first clause of the bill, after recapitulating the functions of the officer and defining his abilities, had these words: "To be removable from office by the President of the United States." It was moved so strike out these words, and the motion was sustained, with great ability and vigor. It was insisted that the President could not constitutionally exercise the power of removal exclusively of the Senate; that the Federalists so interpreted the Constitution who argued for its adoption by the several States; that the Constitution had nowhere given the President the power of removal, either expressly or by strong implication; but on the contrary, had distinctly provided for removal from office by impeachment only, a construction which denied the power of removal by the arguments given, from the danger of the abuse of power, from the supposed tendency of the exposure of public officers to capricious removal, to impair the efficiency of the civil service, from the alleged injustice and partisanship of displacing incumbents dependent on their official stations without sufficient consideration, from a supposed want of responsibility on the part of the President, and from an imagined defect of the guaranties, against which the President might incline to abuse the power.

On the other hand, an exclusive power of removal by the President was defended as a true exposition of the text of the constitution. It was maintained that there are certain causes for which persons ought to be relieved from office without being guilty of treason, bribery or malfeasance, and that the nature of things demands that it should be supported. It was said that if a man becomes insane by the visitation of God, and is likely to ruin our affairs, are the hands of the Government to be prevented from warding off the evil? Suppose a person in office, not possessing the talents he must be judged to have had at the time of the appointment, is the error not to be corrected? Suppose he acquires vicious habits, and incredible indolence, or total neglect of the duties of his office, which shall work mischief to the public welfare, is there no way to arrest the threatened danger? Suppose he becomes odious and unpopular by reason of the unpopular measures he pursues,—and this he may do without committing any positive evil against the law,—must he preserve his office despite the popular will? Suppose him grasping for his own aggrandizement and the elevation of his connections, by every means possible, the treason defined by the constitution, hurrying your affairs to the precipice of destruction, endangering your domestic tranquility, plundering you of the means of defense and alienating the affections of your allies, and promoting the spirit of discord, must the tardy, tedious, desultory road by way of impeachment be traveled to overtake the man who confined himself within the letter of the law, and employed himself in drawing off the vital principle of the Government? The nature of things, the great objects of society, the express objects of the Constitution itself, require that this thing should be obverse.

To unite the Senate with the President in the exercise of the power, it was said, would involve us in the most serious difficulties. Suppose a discovery of any of those events should take place when the Senate is not in session; how is the remedy to be applied? The evil could be avoided in no other way than by the Senate sitting always. In regard to the danger of the power being abused if exercised by one man, it was said that the danger is as great with respect to the Senate, who are assembled from various parts of the Continent, with different impressions and opinions; that such a body is more likely to misuse the power of removal than the man whom the united voice of America calls to the Presidential chair. As the nature of the Government requires the power of removal, it was maintained that it should be exercised in this way by the hand capable of exerting itself with effect, and the power must be conferred on the President by the Constitution as the executive officer of the Government.

Mr. Madison, whose adverse opinion on the Federalist had been relied upon by those who denied the exclusive power, now participated in the debate. He declared that he had eschewed his former opinion, and he summed up the whole case as follows: The Constitution affirms that the executive power is vested in the President. Are there exceptions to this proposition? Yes, there are. The Constitution says that in appointing to office, the Senate shall be associated with the President, unless in the case of inferior officers, when the law shall otherwise direct. Have we (that is, the Congress of the United States) a right to extend this exception? I believe not. If the Constitution has invested all executive power in the President, I venture to assert that the Legislature has no right to diminish or modify his executive authority. The question now resolves itself into this—is the power of displacing an executive power? Whatever is in the executive, it is in the power of appointing, overseeing and controlling those who execute the laws. If the Constitution had not qualified the power of the President in appointing to office by associating the Senate with him in that business, would it not be clear that he would have the right, by virtue of his executive power, to make such appointments? Should we be authorized, in defiance of that clause in the Constitution, the Executive power shall be vested in the President, to unite the Senate with the President in the appointments to office? I conceive not. If it is admitted that we should not be authorized, whether we have a right to associate them in removing persons from office, the one power being as much of an executive nature as the other, and the first one is authorized by being excepted out of the general rule established by the Constitution, in these words: "The Executive power shall be vested in the President," the question thus ably and exhaustively argued was decided by the House of Representatives by a vote of 34 to 20 in favor of the principle, that the Executive power of removal is vested by the Constitution in the Executive and the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President.

The question has often been raised in subsequent times of high excitement, and the practice of the Government has nevertheless conformed in all cases to the decision thus early made. The question was renewed during the administration of President Jackson, who made, as is well recollected, a very large number of removals, which were made an occasion of active and vigorous scrutiny and remonstrance. The subject was long and earnestly debated in the Senate, and the early construction of the Constitution was nevertheless freely accepted as binding and conclusive upon Congress.

The question came again before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1839, *ex-parte* Hennen. It was declared by the Court on that occasion that the power of removal from office was a subject much disputed, and upon which a great diversity of opinion was entertained. In the early history of the Government, this related, however, to the power of the President to remove officers appointed with the concurrence of the Senate, and the great question was whether the removal was to be by the President alone or with the concurrence of the Senate, both constituting the appointing power. No one denied the power of the President and Senate jointly, to remove where the tenure of the office was not fixed by the Constitution, which was a full recognition of the principle that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment, but it was very early adopted as a practical construction of the Constitution, that this power was vested in the President alone; and such would appear to have been the legislative construction of the Constitution, for in the organization of the three great departments of State, War and Treasury, in the year 1789, provision was made for the appointment of a subordinate officer by the head of the department who should have charge of the record books and papers appertaining to the office when the head of the departments should be removed from office by the President of the United States. When the Navy Department was established, in the year 1798 provision was made for the charge and custody of the books, records and documents of the department in case of vacancy in the office of Secretary by removal or otherwise. It is not there said by the removal of the President, as it is done with respect to the heads of the other Departments, yet there can be no doubt that he holds his office with the same tenure as the other Secretary, and is removable by the President. The change of phraseology arises probably from its having become the settled and well understood construction of the Constitution. The power of removal was vested in the President alone in such cases, although the appointment of the officers is by the President and Senate. [13th Peters, page 139.]

Our most distinguished and accepted counsel upon the Constitution concur in the construction thus early given by Congress, and thus sanctioned by the Supreme Court. After a full analysis of the Congressional debate to which I have referred, Mr. Justice Story comes to this conclusion.

After a most animated discussion, the vote finally taken in the House of Representatives was affirmative of the power of removal in the President without any co-operation of the Senate, by the vote of 34 members against 20.

In the Senate the clause in the bill affirming the power was carried by the casting vote of the President. That the final decision of the question so made was greatly influenced by the exalted character of the President then in office, was asserted at the time, and has always been believed, yet the doctrine was approved as well as supported by the highest legal talent and patriotism of the country. The public acquiesced in this decision, and it constitutes, perhaps, the most extraordinary case in the history of the Government, of a power conferred by implication on the Executive by the bare majority of Congress, which has not been questioned on many other occasions, any the commentators add, nor is this general acquiescence and silence without a satisfactory exposition.

Chancellor Kent remarks on the subject as follows: On the first organization of the Government, it was made a question whether the power of removal in case of officers appointed to hold at pleasure, resided nowhere but in the body which appointed, and of course, whether the consent of the Senate was or was not required to remove. This was the construction given to the constitution while it was pending for ratification before State conventions by authority of the Federal act, but the construction which was given to the constitution by Congress after great consultation and discussion was different. The words of the section creating the Treasury Department are, "And whenever the same shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy in the office, the assistant shall act." This amounted to a legislative construction of the constitution and it has ever since been acquiesced in and acted upon as a decision of authority in the case. It applies equally to every other officer of the Government appointed by the President, whose term of duration is not specially declared; it is supported by the weighty reason that the subordinate officers in the Executive Department ought to be held at the pleasure of the Department, because he is invested generally with the head of the executive authority, and the participation in that authority by the Senate was an exception to a general principle, and ought to be taken strictly. The President is the great responsible officer for the Execution of the law, and the power of removal was incidental to that duty, and might often be requisite to fulfill it.

[illegible] has the important question presented by this been settled in the language of the late Daniel Webster, who, while dissenting from it, admitted that it was settled by construction, settled by the practice of the government and settled by statute.

The events of the last war furnished a practical confirmation, as it has hitherto been maintained in many of its parts, including that which is now the subject of consideration. When the war broke out, rebels, enemies, traitors, abettors and sympathizers were found in every department of the Government, as well in the civil service as in the land and naval military service. They were found in Congress and among the keepers of the capitol; in foreign missions, in each and all of the Executive Departments; in the judicial service; in the postoffice, and among the agents for conducting Indian affairs. As upon probable suspicion they were promptly displaced by my predecessor, so far as they held their offices under Executive authority, and their duties confided to new and loyal successors, no complaints against that power or doubts of its wisdom were entertained in any quarter. I sincerely trust and believe that no such civil war is likely to occur again. I cannot doubt, however, that in whatever form and whatever occasion sedition can raise an effort to hinder or defeat the legislative action of this Government, whether by preventing the collection of revenue or disturbing the public peace, or separating the States, or betraying the country to a foreign enemy, the power of removal from office by the Executive, as it has heretofore existed, and been practiced, will be found indispensable. Under these circumstances, as a depositary of the Executive authority of the nation, I do not feel at liberty to unite with Congress in severing it by giving my approval to the bill.

At the early day when this question was settled, and indeed at the several periods when it has subsequently been agitated, the success of the Constitution of the United States as a new and precious system of free representative Government was held doubtful in other countries, and was even a subject of patriotic apprehension among the American people themselves; a trial of nearly eighty years through the vicissitudes of foreign conflicts and of civil war is confidently regarded as having extinguished all such doubts and apprehensions for the future. During eighty years the people of the United States have enjoyed a measure of security, peace, prosperity and happiness never surpassed by any nation. It cannot be doubted that the triumphant success of the Constitution is due to the wonderful wisdom with which the functions of the Government were distributed between the principal departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, and to the fidelity with which each has confined itself or been confined by the general voice of the nation within its particular and proper sphere, while a just, proper and watchful jealousy of Executive power constantly prevails, as it ought ever to prevail, yet it is equally true that an efficient Executive, capable, in the language of the oath prescribed to the President, of executing the laws, and within the sphere of Executive action of preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution of the United States, is an indispensable security for tranquility at home, and peace, honor and safety abroad.

Governments have been erected in many countries upon our model. If one or many of them have thus far failed in fully securing to their people the benefits which we have received from our system, it may be confidently asserted that their misfortune has resulted from their unfortunate failure to maintain the integrity of each of the three great departments while preserving harmony among them all. Having at an early period accepted the Constitution in regard to the Executive office in the sense in which it was interpreted with the concurrence of the founders, I have found no sufficient grounds in the arguments now opposed to that construction, or in any assumed necessity of the times for changing those opinions. For these reasons I return the bill to the Senate, in which it originated, for the further consideration of Congress, which the Constitution prescribes, insomuch as the special parts of the bill which I have not considered, are written chiefly of details, and are based altogether upon the theory of the Constitution from which I am obliged to dissent. I have not thought it necessary to examine them with a view to make them an occasion of distinct and special objections. Experience, I think, has shown that it is the easiest, and it is also the most attractive, of studies to frame constitutions for the self-government of free States and nations, but I think experience has equally shown that it is the most difficult of all political labors to preserve and maintain such free constitutions of self-government when once established. I know no other way in which they can be preserved and maintained except by a constant adherence to them through the various vicissitudes of national existence, with such alterations as may become necessary, always to be effected, however, through the agencies and in the forms prescribed in the original constitutions themselves. Whenever administration fails or seems to fail in securing any of the great ends, for which Republican government is established, the proper course seems to be to renew the original spirit and forms of the Constitution itself.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 2d, 1867.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill known as the Bankrupt bill, which Mr. JOHNSON attempted unsuccessfully to amend, and it passed without amendment, by a vote of 36 to 18.

The President's veto of the Tenure of Office bill was read, and the bill passed over the veto by 35 yeas to 11 nays.

The Executive session was followed by recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Several private claim bills were passed.

The veto of the Reconstruction bill was taken up at 8:30, and read.

Mr. JOHNSON made a speech, giving full credit to the conscientious purpose of the President, but regretting that he felt compelled to come to the result he had, and send this message to Congress. There were many propositions contained in the message which could not be maintained; many errors of judgment which, upon examination, would be apparent. He (Johnson) saw nothing but continued turmoil, danger and error to the South.

He then explained why he should vote for the bill. Ten States of the Union are virtually held as provinces, upon the ground that we have a right to hold them as enemies of the Union and Government. In that state of things to hesitate in the adoption of any measure which promises even most distantly to put an end to this revolutionary condition, was, in his judgment, to be false to the true interest and safety of the country.

Mr. SAULSBURY expressed his approval of the veto of this, the most infamous bill ever presented in the Senate, and hoped the Southern people would enter the Union on the terms presented by him.

Messrs. HENDERSON, DIXON and BUCKALEW indorsed the veto.

After further debate, the bill passed over the veto, 38 against 10. The nays were:

Buckalew, Dixon, Nesmith,
Cowan, Doolittle, Norton,
Davis, Hendricks, Patterson,
Saulsbury.

ABSENT.

Brown, Guthrie, McDougal, Riddle.

Mr. FOSTER announced that the bill became a law.

The Senate went into executive session at eleven o'clock.

The doors of the Senate were reopened at 5:30 A. M., after an Executive Session of six hours. While doors were closed, the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to. The conference report on the Internal Revenue bill was agreed to before the Executive Session was held.

The Clerk of the House notified the Senate of the action of the House on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Senate recede from its amendments. Disagreed to.

The Senate insisted on its amendments, and agreed to the Conference Committee asked for by the House.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill authorizing the settlement by the Court of Claims of claims arising out of the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio, and agreed to a Conference Committee.

The Deficiency bill came from the House and was read.

Pending the reading Mr. EDMONDS made a report from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Committee were unable to agree. The point at issue was the section appropriating money for additional compensation voted by the House to certain of its employees. The Senate voted to adhere to its amendment. Should the House reciprocate by insisting on its disagreement, the bill fails.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Omnibus Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. SUMNER asked what had become of the Senate proposition to pay rebel assessors.

Mr. SHERMAN said he could gratify his friend from Massachusetts by informing him that it had been stricken out.

Mr. SUMNER was glad of that. The debate of six hours in the Senate had not been in vain.

The report was agreed to.

The consideration of the deficiency bill was resumed. Several amendments were offered and adopted, and at 8:30 A. M. the bill passed.

The Clerk of the House announced that the House had receded from its amendments to the legislative appropriation bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEWART, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the organization of land districts in Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Montana, made a report which was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS made a report from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The House bill amendatory of the tariff bill of 1864 was taken up and passed.

At 8:30 A. M. the Senate took recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 P. M.

The credentials of Messrs. Conkling, Senator elect from New York, and Garrett Davis, Senator elect from Kentucky, were presented.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Conference Committee on the bill in relation to the Indian Bureau, made a report. The House bill proposed to transfer the Bureau to the War Department. The Senate bill provided for the annual inspection only of Indian affairs. The Conference Committee were unable to reconcile the differences between the two houses, so both propositions fail.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Conference Committee on the Fortification Appropriation Bill, made a report. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to enable the Secretary of War to carry out an engagement in relation to water power for the Rock Island Arsenal. Passed.

At 8:45 P. M., the Senate went into Executive session.

The doors were re-opened at 10:25.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Stockton to the town of Coppesopolis in the State of California. Passed.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee on Patents, reported a number of bills, resolutions and memorials, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

The Senate then, at 10:40, again went into executive session.

At 11:40 P. M., the doors were re-opened, and the bill to prevent the perversions of mails to fraudulent purposes, was passed.

A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Field, was passed.

A joint resolution directing that Compensation to Tennessee Senators shall commence from the beginning of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, was taken up and passed.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution inquiring that whereas, reports prevailed of great want and destitution in the Southern States, on account of failure of the crops, therefore be it

Resolved, That Major General Howard Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, be directed to inquire into such matters, and report to the Senate whether such statements are correct, and if so the amount which will be necessary to appropriate to relieve such want and destitution.

The resolution passed.

The Senate at 12:05 A. M., again went into executive session. At 1:35 the Senate was still in executive session, and would probably continue for some hours, as they have about four hundred nominations yet to act on.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Turner M. Marquette, member from the State of Nebraska, took the oath.

Mr. MILLER asked leave to present resolutions that no State declining to ratify the constitutional amendment should have representation in Congress, and that the doctrine of universal amnesty ought to be discarded by every loyal patriot.

Several objections were made to the resolutions being offered, and Mr. LE BLOND suggested they should be made to apply to Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolutions involved a question of representation, which required them to be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The appropriations are thereby made for the support of Indian tribes, not as matter of treaty, but as matter dependent altogether on the will of Congress.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill made a report that the Committee agree on nearly all points.

A discussion arose as to the regularity of such a report, the Speaker mentioning one or two precedents, but the House disagreed to report and asked a new Committee of Conference.

The House refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr. ALLEY to introduce a joint resolution repealing the clause of the tariff bill with taxes on lasting cloth for shoes, &c., ten per cent.

Mr. DEMING, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution allowing contract price of artificial limbs to be paid to disabled soldiers. Passed.

Mr. HUBBARD offered a resolution declaring if any officer or contractor shall hereafter make expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, the Government will not assume the responsibility therefor. Referred.

The President's Private Secretary delivered a message, which proved to be a veto of the Military bill.

Message of the President of the United States returning to the House of Representatives a bill entitled "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States":

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States with that care and anxiety which its transcendant importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent for reasons so grave that I hope the statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened, with whom the decision is ultimately rest.

The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named under the absolute domination of military rulers, and the preamble undertakes to give the reasons upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal government and adequate protection to life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. It is true, as a matter of fact, it is not denied that the States in question have, each of them, an actual government, with all the powers, executive, judicial and legislative, which properly belong to a free State. They are organized like other States of the Union, and like them they make, administer and execute laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law-making power of an established State illegal, is to say that law itself is unlawful.

The provisions which these governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There as well as elsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for the want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally perhaps by the inefficiency of courts or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and exaggerated, North and South, by the demoralizing influence of civil war, and by the rancorous passions which the contest has engendered; but that these people are maintaining local governments for themselves which habitually defeat the object of all governments, and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable; and the averment of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the mass of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on a basis of peace, and restore mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit. The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its object.

The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events have happened. These are, first, the selection of delegates to a State Convention by an election at which negroes shall be allowed to vote; second, the formation of a State Constitution by the Convention so chosen; third, the insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to the negro and such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony; fourth, the submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by the vote; fifth, the submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and actual approval of it by that body; sixth, the adoption of a certain amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new constitution; seventh, the adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of the other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States. All these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled, then the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, without reference to the security of life and property.

The excuse given for the bill in preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used, not for any purpose of order and for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment. I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole scope and object, without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier-general is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties; and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill, is to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace as criminals.

The power thus given to the commanding officer over all people of each State is that of an absolute monarch; his mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is the only rule applicable to the subject placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of the State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are rights of person and property. He may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper; it places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance, to whom he pleases, being bound by no State law, and there being no other to regulate the subject. He may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting on the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces guilty. He is not bound to make any report or keep any record of his proceedings. He may arrest his victim wherever he may find him, without warrant, accusation or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy—not because he is commanded so to do.

To a casual reader of the bill, it might seem that some kind of trial was secured to persons accused of crime, but such is not the case. The officer may not allow civil tribunals to try offenders, but of course this does not require he shall do so. If any State or Federal Court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor without his special permission, he can break it up and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his enemies contrary to justice.

"It is also provided that he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals, but this power is not commanded to it, but it is merely permissive, and is to be used only when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party it would be scarcely the slightest restraint upon the officer who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceeding, appoint its members from his own subordinates, and revise all its decisions. Instead of mitigating the harshness of his single rule, such a tribunal would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel or unjust. Several provisions dictated by the humanity of Congress have been inserted in the bill, apparently to restrain the power of the commanding officer; but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose."

The fourth section provides, first, that trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed; but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is practically inoperative. Cruel or unusual punishments are not to be inflicted, but who is to decide what is cruel or unusual? The words have acquired a legal meaning by the long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand it and follow a rule expressed in language so purely technical and not pertaining in the least degree to their profession? If not, then each officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if not usual he will make it usual. Corporal punishment—the lash, the ball and chain, and other almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment, will be within the range of his choice. Third, the sentence of a commission is not to be executed without approval by the commander, if it affects the life or liberty, and a sentence of death must be approved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and sentence. I take it to be clear under the bill that the military commander may condemn to death without even the form of trial by a military commission, so that the life of the condemned may depend on the will of two men instead of one.

It is plain that the authority here given to the military officer amounts to absolute despotism; but to make it still more unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint, for it declares that he shall punish or cause to be punished. Such a power has not been wielded by a monarch in England for more than five hundred years. In all that time no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude. It reduces the whole population of the ten States—all persons, of every color, sex and condition, and every stranger within their limits, to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to military officers over both white and colored persons.

It may be answered to this, that officers of the army are too magnanimous, just and humane to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this confidence as any other class of men; but the history of the world has been written in vain, if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be more or less abused under any circumstance, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny, where rulers who are strangers to their subjects, and come among them as representatives of a distant power, and more especially when the power that sends them is unfriendly. Governments closely resembling that here proposed have been fully tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering endured by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and though first tempered by principles of English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious that they are never recounted without just indignation. The French Convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to the Southern departments of the Republic. The massacres, murders and other atrocities which they committed show what the passions of the ablest men in the most civilized society will attempt to do when wholly unrestrained by law. The men of our race in every age have struggled to tie up the hands of their Governments and keep them within laws, because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect. The head of a great empire has sometimes governed with a mild and paternal sway, but the kindness of an irresponsible power never yields what law does not extort. Between such a master and people, subjugated to his domination, there can be nothing but enmity. He punishes them if they resist his authority, and if they submit he hates them for their servility.

I come now to a question which is, if possible, still more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes. This proposition is perfectly clear, that no branch of the Federal Government, Executive, Legislative or Judicial, can have any just powers except those which it derives through, and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the constitution we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions, and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of the United States which are within the Union, but shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do more in one place than in another, that which the Constitution says we shall not do at all; if, therefore, the Southern States were in truth out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a manner which the fundamental law forbids.

Some people assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some States to the execution of the Federal laws, reduced those States and their people, innocent as well as guilty, to a condition of vassalage, and gave us a power over them which the Constitution does not bestow or define or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects, he may deal with them according to his pleasure, because he had that power before; but when a limited monarch puts down a rebellion, he must govern according to law.

If any insurrection should take place in one of our States, against the authority of the State Government, and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, it would take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favored by a part or a majority of the population; could they for such a reason be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the Legislature? I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its constitutional sphere; that it executed its laws like the States themselves, by employing its coercive powers directly to individuals, and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocate secession, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection, rebellion and domestic violence were anticipated when the government was framed, and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions, which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that out of which these questions grew; but the States continued to exist, and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Rhode Island and in New York, at different periods in our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on; but the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed after the rebellious portion of their population were defeated and put down.

It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union, but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinances of secession were treated by all friends of the Union as mere nullities, and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the States in which they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of Federal force to maintain the integrity of the Government. This bill was passed by Congress in time of peace. There is not in any one of the States brought under its operation either war or insurrections. The laws of the States and of the Federal Government are in undisturbed and harmonious operation; the courts, State and Federal, are open and in the full exercise of their proper authority over every State comprised in the five military districts; life, liberty and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the National Constitution is everywhere in force and everywhere obeyed.

What, then, is the ground on which this bill proceeds? The title of the bill announces that it is intended for the more efficient government of these ten States. It is recited by way of preamble that no legal State Governments, nor adequate protection for life or property exist in those States, and that peace and good order should thus be enforced in them. The first thing that arrests the attention upon reading these recitals, which prepare the way for martial law, is this, that the only foundation on which martial law can exist under our form of Government is not stated, or so much as pretended. Actual war, foreign invasion, domestic insurrection, none of these affect, and none of these in fact exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened. Let us pause here to consider upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress, the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *ex parte* Milligan.

I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the Court. "Martial law cannot arise from threatened invasion; the necessity must be actual and present, and the invasion real, such as effectually to close the courts and depose the civil administration." We see that martial law comes in only when actual war closes the courts and deposes the civil authority; but this bill in time of peace makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and become the cause instead of the consequence of abrogation of civil authority. One more quotation: It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied, if in foreign invasion or the civil courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer justice according to law; then on the theatre of military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society, and as no power is left but the militia, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course.

I now quote from the opinion of the minority of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase: "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail." This sufficiently explicit peace exists in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress in time of peace to set aside the laws of peace and substitute the laws of war. The minority, concurring with the majority, declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and if possible more emphatically, the Chief Justice with remarkable clearness and condensation sums up the whole matter as follows: "There are under the Constitution three kinds of military jurisdiction: One to be exercised both in peace and in war, another to be exercised in time of foreign war, without the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war within the States of the district occupied by the rebels treated as belligerents, and a third to be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection, within the limits of the United States or during rebellion within the limits of the States maintaining adhesion to the national Government. When the public danger requires its exercise, the first of these may be called jurisdiction to render military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces. The second, may be distinguished as military government, superceding as far as may be deemed expedient local law, and exercised by a military commander under direction of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress. The third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in case of justifying or excusing peril, by the President in times of insurrection or invasion, or civil or foreign war, within the districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately insure public safety."

It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces. That the body of the military law has no application to the citizen or even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the militia in time of peace; but this bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for that applies only to the soldier and not the citizen, while contrariwise the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier. I need not say to the representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one, and that is by the ordained and established Courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases, a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country, which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere or upon any pretences. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced authority, vindicated the appeals, and made known the value of this privilege so clearly that nothing more is needed.

To what extent a violation may be excused in time of war or public danger may admit of discussion; but we are providing now for a time of profound peace, when there is not an armed soldier within our borders except those who are in the service of the Government. It is in such a condition that an act of Congress is proposed which, if carried out, would deny a trial by lawful court and juries to nine millions of American citizens, and to their posterity for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should believe that consistent with a Constitution which declares, in simple, plain and unambiguous language, that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever in any case be deprived of it.

The Constitution also forbids the arrest of a citizen without judicial warrant founded on probable cause. This bill authorizes arrest without warrant at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment by a Grand Jury. This bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. This bill sets aside all process of law, and makes the citizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man, and in his life to the will of two.

Finally, the constitution declares that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, whereas this bill declares martial law, which of itself suspends this great writ in time of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and gives to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial without unnecessary delay. He has no hope of release from custody, except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military commission.

The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a Republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this, which wipes away every vestige of republican government in ten States, and puts the life, property, liberty and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person clothed with unlimited authority? The Parliament of England, exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, and which was accustomed to pass bills of attainder—that is to say, it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment—the person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one, but generally party prejudice prevailed instead of justice. It often became necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its action. The fathers of our country were determined that no such thing should occur here. They withheld the power from Congress, and thus forbade its exercise by that body; and they provided in the Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore, impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort.

Nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people at once. It is based upon an accusation so vague as to be scarcely intelligible and found to be true upon no credible evidence. Not one of the nine millions was placed on his own defense; the representatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted on large masses of men; it disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands and degrades them all, even those who are admitted to be not guilty, from the rank of freemen to the condition of slaves.

The purpose and object of the bill, the general intent which pervades it, from beginning to end, is to change the entire structure and character of the State governments, and compel them by force to the adoption of organic laws and regulations which they are unwilling to adopt if left to themselves. The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting; the vast majority of them have no idea of what it means. This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them, as well as whites, to use it in a particular way; if they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a legislature which will act upon certain measures, in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which this bill imposes upon them.

Without pausing here to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the Southern part of our Territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well known and universally acknowledged rule of constitutional law, which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects. For any State to force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people and into the hands of negroes, is an arbitrary violation of this principle.

This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operation will be begun so soon as the General and his troops can be placed. The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them, take martial law first, then deliberate, and when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies, over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law; another Congress must first approve the Constitution made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress, and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people.

The bill also denies the legality of the Governments of ten States which participated in the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as having been legally given, and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States, the requisite number, has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery where it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution; that the measure proposed by this bill violates the Constitution in the particular mentioned, and in too many ways to enumerate, it is too clear to admit of the least doubt.

It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of the instrument ought to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible. In the first place, it is the only system of free government which we can hope to have as a nation. When it ceases to be the rule of our conduct, we may perhaps take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated monarchy, and a total dissolution of the Union; but national liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best form of government the world ever saw; no other is or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits or wants of the American people, combining the strength of the great Empire with the unspeakable blessings of self government, having a central power to defend the general interests, and recognizing authority of the State as the guardians of industrial rights. It is the anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home. It was ordained to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. These great ends have been attained heretofore, and will be again, by faithful obedience to it; but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations.

It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution and vindicate its supreme authority that we carried on a bloody war of four years' duration. Shall we now acknowledge we sacrificed a million of lives and expended billions of treasure to enforce the Constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation? Those who advocate the right of secession alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution as administered by us. If now we verify their assertion, we prove they were in truth and fact fighting for their liberty, and instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitor against a righteous and legal Government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self-sacrificing patriots, consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sidney. No, let us leave them to the infamy they deserve, punish them as they should be punished, according to law, and take upon ourselves no share of odium which they should bear alone.

It is a part of our public history which can never be forgotten, that both houses of Congress in July, 1861, declared in the form of a solemn resolution that the war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the Constitution and laws, and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion, the contest should cease, with the Constitutional rights of the States and individuals unimpaired. This resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South as well as in the North, as expressing honestly and truly the object of the war. On the faith of it many thousand persons in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause, and to repudiate it now by refusing to the States and individuals within them, the right which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our plighted honor, for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

The evils which spring from the unsettled state of our government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impaired, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from the country it is imperatively required that we should immediately enter upon some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to. I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement or compromise or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution will not only be unavailing, but mischievous; that it will but multiply the present evils, instead of removing them. The Constitution in its whole integrity and vigor throughout the length and breadth of our land is the best of all compromises. Besides, our duty does not in my judgment leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed and if the co-ordinate branches of the government would unite upon its provisions, they would be found broad enough to sustain in time of peace the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war.

Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument, are those which declare that each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. Each House is made the judge of election returns and qualifications of its own members, and may with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member. Thus, as heretofore urged in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may be at once admitted or rejected; or should there be any question of his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to an appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and loyal qualifications. If refused admission as a member, for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. And is it not far that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution instead of by a recourse to measures which in effect destroy the States, and threaten subversion of the general Government. All that is necessary to settle the simple but important question without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If to-morrow either house of Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials members constitutionally elected and loyal to the general Government would be admitted to seats in Congress, while others would be excluded and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal and qualified persons, and if at the same time assurance were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind.

While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles on the fourth day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation, which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights of its transgressors, the law which it violates, or the institutions which it imperils.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 2d, 1867.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back Senate amendments to the omnibus bill. Several amendments were non-concurred in, including that abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and providing for the appointment by the President of a civil engineer to discharge the duties.

The amendment restricting advertisement patronage to the *Chronicle* and *Star* was concurred in, with an amendment requiring any Executive printing which cannot be performed at the Government Printing Office to be given to such offices as the Clerk of the House may indicate.

The SPEAKER submitted the President's veto of the tenure of office bill, which was read. The bill was passed over the veto, 131 against 37, and is now a law.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules. The House refused, and the amendments appropriating money, were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands, was concurred in.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. The paragraph appropriating $100,000 for the American Colonization Society, was rejected.

Mr. ROSS moved to make the Republic of Liberia the sixth military district of the bill passed to-day over the veto, and that being done a general and military force be immediately dispatched there. Rejected.

The Committee rose, and Mr. MORRILL made a report from the Committee of Conference on the tax bill. The duty on cotton was fixed at 2½ cents. Gas companies are allowed to continue charging the tax to consumers. Grape brandy is taxed $1 per gallon. The report was agreed to.

Mr. LE BLOND offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Colfax, which, after complimentary remarks by Messrs. HOGAN and WINFIELD, was adopted.

After the compliment to Mr. COLFAX, the House went into Committee on the Deficiency bill. The last section of the bill, appropriating $500,000, and to give bond for $862,560 more, to carry out the treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a long discussion, in which Mr. MORRILL characterized it as a greater grab than he had been prepared to see attempted even on the last night of the session, while Messrs. STEVENS, KASSON, GARFIELD and FARNSWORTH supported the appropriation and repelled the allegation of fraud made by the opponents of the measure.

Finally, the committee rose to close the debate, and debate was closed.

Mr. HENDERSON, while the speaker was in the chair, moved at ten minutes past one that the House take a recess.

The Speaker informed the House, as it said it was his duty that unless appropriation bills were reported back in this night session from the committee of the Whole, passed by the House, sent to the Senate and passed there, sent to Committees of Conference, and reports of committees agreed to, they would probably be lost, unless the President should sign them without reading them. The Clerk had all the engrossing force at work, but it would take twenty hours to engross the tariff bill, and it would probably have to be signed to-morrow evening in open house and sent to the President.

Mr. HOGAN proposed that the House remain in session until nine o'clock in the morning, and then take a recess till nine in the evening, and continue in session to-morrow night.

Mr. STEVENS objected, saying that the House could not now fix any time for adjourning.

The House again, at a quarter to one o'clock, went into Committee and resumed consideration of the deficiency bill at section 4, making appropriations for the Choctaw Indians. The section was struck out, when the committee, at half past one, rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. HULBURT, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made report on the investigation into affairs of the New York Custom House. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the investigation in reference to alleged neglect on the part of the Executive Department in the pursuit and arrest of John H. Surratt. After debate the report and evidence were laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the proposed impeachment of the President.

The minority report of Mr. ROGERS was also presented to the House and read. Both were tabled and ordered printed.

Mr. CONKLING, at 3 A. M., made a report from the Conference Committee on the legislative appropriation bill. The committee failed to agree. After discussion, the report was read, the committee discharged, and the House still further insisted and asked for another committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the bill to define and punish certain offences, made a report. Agreed to.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the payment to Marquette, who was sworn in to-day as member from Nebraska, his pay from the first day of this session, which was adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Southern Railroads, made a report. The report and evidence ordered printed and laid before next Congress for its action.

The House went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee asked for.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution empowering the Secretary of War to carry into effect the Commission appointed relative to Moline Company and Water Power, Rock Island, Illinois.

After an explanation of the facts by Mr. SCHENCK the joint resolutions were passed.

The House, at a quarter past 5 A. M., proceeded to business on the Speaker's table.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution to allow the Court of Claims jurisdiction in claims for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies taken for the army, were non-concurred in, and a conference committee asked for.

The Senate amendments to the fortification bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

Mr. SCHENCK, at 5:40 A. M., moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet at three o'clock Sunday evening.

A debate ensued on the propriety of a Sabbath session.

It was ordered that when the House take a recess it be to eight P. M.

The Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for temporary relief of colored people of the District of Columbia, was laid on the table.

Mr. LE BLOND, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported the Committee unable to agree.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out appropriations. Agreed to. The bill passed.

Mr. NEWELL withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the conference on the compound interest note bill. The bill therefore passed.

Mr. VAN AERNAM, from the Committee on Conference on sundry civil expense bills, made a report, which was agreed to.

The House resumed business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

Senate joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers. The bill with slight amendment passed.

Mr. LE BLOND made a statement to the House, calling to its particular attention the reporter of the Associated Press, complaining that for the last four years members on the Democratic side had been systematically slighted by the reporter in regard to space given them in the reports. [The present reporter, who has occupied the position for the last two sessions, repels the imputation of his being in the slightest degree biased by partizan feelings in the preparation of his reports, or in any other way, and he can certainly say as much for his predecessor. If any complaint were to be made against him on that score, it should rather have come from the Republican side, because out of regard for the weakness of the opposition, he gave it really more than its proportionate share in his reports, and Mr. LE BLOND himself got certainly more than his fair share of attention from the reporter.] On motion of Mr. HILL, the vacant panel in the glass roof of the hall of the House was assigned to the coat of arms of the State of Nebraska.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY, the rules were suspended and the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Stockton to Copperopolis, in the State of California, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed, with an amendment, by a vote of 77 to 33.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, all fines and penalties imposed on members for absence without leave, were remitted.

The House at 8 resumed business on Speaker's table, the Senate bill relating to appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered several amendments on matters of detail, which were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

Senate bill to regulate the disposition of an irregular fund in custody of the Freedmen's Bureau, was passed.

Senate bill to abolish and forever prohibit the system of peonage in the Territory of New Mexico and other parts of the United States, was passed.

Senate bill supplementary to several acts of Congress abolishing imprisonment for debt, was passed.

Mr. KASSON made report from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriat bill, was agreed to.

The House then at twenty minutes to nine, took a recess till eight P. M.

SUNDAY EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 8 P. M. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the violent storm the galleries were packed. On the floor there was a sort of political exchange, new members of the Fortieth Congress mingling with those they are soon to succeed, and making acquaintance with their future colleagues and members.

A number of enrolled bills were presented and signed, this being in fact the main purpose for which the House was in session this evening.

Mr. STEVENS rose to a personal explanation, saying that it was not often he did so, but owing to the great number of letters of inquiry which he was daily receiving, and which he had no time to answer, he felt it necessary to depart from the usual rule of his life on that point. It would be recollected, he said, that some time since there had been a publication as to certain conversation between two members from Ohio, Messrs. Ashley and Bingham, and himself, in which the name of General Grant had been involved. So far as it referred to any connection he had with it the story was wholly false; there was not even a vestige of truth about it out of which to fabricate a lie. He could not tell what took place between the two gentlemen from Ohio, but so far as he heard the conversation, the version given of it was wholly a fabrication. It might seem very late for him to make this explanation, but the Speaker would recollect that he had deferred doing so at the special request of his colleague from Fayette, Mr. Dawson. He also desired to say that he had no hostility to any person on that account. He had addressed a letter asking for his authority for the statement, but the writer had declined to answer, on the ground that it would involve a member of Congress. He did not believe that that was true. He did not believe that any member of Congress had given any such information. He did not know any member of Congress who would perpetrate such a falsehood against him or anybody else. So far as he knew the members, this Congress had been more harmonious, had shown less acrimony and less animosity, than whatever known in any previous Congress. Doubtless in the heat of debate, they had sometimes given and received what might be considered hard epithets; but he did not now remember one of them, and there was not one member of the House or anybody against whom he felt the least animosity. He desired to say this publicly to the members on the other side, who, however severely they had criticised his policy, had always treated him with the greatest courtesy.

The Judiciary Committee reported on impeachment. The report recites the preamble and resolutions under which the investigation was ordered. The Committee say that soon after the adoption of the resolution by the House, Hon. Jas. M. Ashley communicated to the Committee, in support of his charge against the President of the United States, such facts as were in his possession, and the investigation was proceeded with, and has been continued almost without a day's interruption. A large number of witnesses have been examined, and many documents collected, and everything done which could be done to reach a conclusion in the case, but investigation covers a broad field, embraces many novel, interesting and important questions, and involves a multitude of facts, while more witnesses are distant from the capital, owing to which the Committee, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved in its action, has not been able to conclude its labors, and it is not, therefore, prepared to submit a definite and final report. If the investigation had even approached completion, the Committee would not feel authorized to present the result to the House at this late period of the session, unless the charges had been so entirely negatived as to admit of no discussion, which, in the opinion of the Committee, is not the case. Certainly no affirmative report could be properly considered in the expiring hours of this Congress. The Committee not having fully investigated all charges against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand the further prosecution of the investigation. The testimony which the committee has taken will pass into the custody of the Clerk of the House, and can go into the hands of such committee as may be charged with the duty by the House, giving the investigation to the close, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain. The committee regrets its inability to definitely dispose of the important subject committed to its charge, and present this report for the purpose of notifying the House, and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incompleteness of its labors, and that they should be completed. The report is signed by all the committee except Mr. Rogers.

In a minority report, Mr. ROGERS says there is not one particle of evidence before the Committee to sustain any of the charges which the House charged the Committee to investigate, and that the case is wholly without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded. He furthermore reports that most of the evidence taken is of a secondary character, and such as would not be admitted in a Court of justice, and he can see no good in continuing the investigation.

The report of the Judiciary Committee in regard to remissness and want of vigor in the pursuit of John H. Surratt, concludes as follows: The testimony of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and others herewith submitted, explaining and tending to justify the acts of the Government in the premises, does not, in the opinion of your Committee, excuse the extraordinary delay in even attempting arresting the person charged with complicity in the assassination of the late President, and while the committee do not charge improper motives upon the officers of the Government, they are constrained from the testimony to report that in their opinion due diligence in the arrest of Surratt was not exercised by the Executive department of the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, from the Conference Committee on the fortification appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State in relation to the removal of the Protestant Church from Rome.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, made an adverse report on the memorial of the Kansas Legislature for a grant of lands for the Freedman's University, and on the memorial of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory for a donation of town sites in aid of the common school fund.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the joint resolution extending jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to claims for Quartermaster's supplies, &c., arising out of the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio, made a report, which was agreed to.

Senate joint resolution for refunding to certain National Banking Associations of taxes illegally levied and collected, was passed.

Senate bill authorizing the establishment of mail steamship service between the United States and Hawaiian Islands was taken up, amended and passed.

Mr. JULIAN from the Conference Committee on the act for the organization of land districts in the Territories, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, which excluded Utah from the provisions of the bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Senate joint resolution supplementary to other acts to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the universal exhibition at Paris in 1867, was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules so as to let the bill be considered in the House.

The rules were not suspended, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Business on the Speaker's table was at midnight continued as follows: Senate joint resolution concerning the right of way for survey and construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

At ten minutes before ten o'clock the House took a recess till nine Monday morning.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Defalcation in the Merchants' National Bank.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—A heavy defalcation has been discovered in the Merchants' National Bank of this city, running through a period of twenty-seven years, and amounting to thirty thousand dollars. The parties implicated are Samuel H. Wertz, general book keeper, who has been an officer of the bank thirty-five years, and John H. Rogers, paying teller, an officer for twenty-five years. Both were arrested on Saturday, but released on bail of $10,000 each. This is the third heavy embezzlement which has occurred in this bank during the time this has been going on. It is one of the largest banks in the city, and much excitement prevails. It will, however, be sustained, and continue to meet its liabilities.

Damage by Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The building No. 171 Lake street, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of eight thousand dollars. It was occupied by Harshberger Bros., dry goods, whose loss by fire and water will reach $30,000; insured $20,000. The second floor was occupied by Coggswell & Co., agents of the Waterbury Clock Company. Their loss will reach $15,000, mostly insured.

For additional Telegraph see 4th page.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—DESK—A small second-hand Office Desk. Address E. P., this office.

WANTED—ROOM—Furnished Room and Board for gentleman and wife, in Allegheny city; must be in a good, clean neighborhood. References given and required. Address C., Lock Box 125, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—A Young Lady of good education would engage as Private Tutor or Governess in a religious family. Address J. L., care Lock Box 130, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—To travel for some Wholesale or Manufacturing Establishment by a live man. Reference unexceptionable. Address "Energy," Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Salesman, Shipping Clerk, or Assistant Bookkeeper, by a young married man. Has had considerable experience in the Dry Goods and Grocery business. Can furnish first-class recommendations. Money not so great an object as employment. Any persons wanting such, will please address for two weeks, A. C., Box 1,487 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—A Partner with $300 cash capital, in a good paying business. Will pay $150 per month. Call at 102 Wood street, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

WANTED—PARTNER—A Partner with $20,000 to take hold of a well established manufacturing business, now in successful operation. A practical Bookkeeper preferred. For interview or further particulars, address B. C., Pittsburgh Postoffice, Box 557.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a Capital of $20,000 to engage in the Lumber and Saw Mill Business, now being established in an incorporation, adjoining the city. For said capital sufficient security will be given if desired. For further information apply at the office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

WANTED—FARMERS—One hundred Farmers to engage in a business that will pay from $100 to $150 per month from now until next spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—PROPOSALS—From parties wishing to purchase or rent a good property in the suburbs on line of Pennsylvania Railroad, and close to a regular station. House is large and complete, and good piece of ground with it. Direct to S., 119 First street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—CAST SCRAP IRON.—Apply at Foundry, end of Upper Bridge, Birmingham, or at office, corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

WANTED—SCRAP IRON—Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, at highest cash prices, at corner Penn street and Cecel's alley. MULLIN & MALONEY.

WANTED—SERVANT—Immediately, a stout German Girl to do general housework, to go a few miles into the country. Apply at 36 Ferry street.

WANTED—CHARCOAL—We are now prepared to contract for 75,000 to 100,000 bushels Charcoal, deliverable either by River, Rail or Wagons. Apply at No. 83 Water street, or address SINGER, NIMICK & CO., Sheffield Steel Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. M,W,F

WANTED—INFORMATION—As to the whereabouts of PETER GUTENBURG, aged nine years, who left his father's residence in Lawrenceville, on Thursday noon. Had on dark blue jacket, dark gray pants and dark cloth cap, with fur. Has large brown eyes, fair hair, small for his years and rather stout. Information left at Union Tannery, Lawrenceville, will be thankfully received.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Competent men to travel and sell the rights for two first class patented articles. References required. C. W. NICKERSON & CO., No. 52 Wayne street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, to canvass for the most popular and rapidly selling Book of the day, "Remarkable Characters and Places of the Holy Land." For choice of territory, terms, &c., apply at once to J. B. STEWART New Wilmington, Pa., General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. MTH*

WANTED—AGENTS—With $5 to $10 capital, for a desirable and permanent money making business at home. Energetic Agents can clear $40 to $60 per week. No competition and no risk. Ladies, gentlemen, clergymen, teachers, farmers, mechanics—everybody having spare time, call on or address with stamp for papers, R. W. CHAPPELL, 107 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House. Address A, this office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A House of six or seven rooms, in a good location in Allegheny or Pittsburgh. Address, stating location and price, Box 1,432 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—Two new houses five rooms, lots 25x300 on Mount Washington, just finished. MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING—A comfortable Brick Dwelling, on Second street. Lot 20x80. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—Three story Brick Dwelling, on Anderson street, near Hand street Bridge, containing seven rooms and bath room, with hot and cold water and gas. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A Two-Story Brick Dwelling on Robinson street, Allegheny city, nearly new. The house is elegantly finished, contains 9 Rooms, Wash House, Bath Room and all modern conveniences. Lot 34x82. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—That very desirable two-story Brick Dwelling, containing 8 rooms and wash house, being No. 28 Cliff street. The house has hot and cold water, gas and range. The lot is 80 feet front on Cliff street by 147 feet; planted in shrubbery and trees; stable and carriage houses. Possession April or May 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A new first-class house of ten rooms, Central street, Allegheny City, with bath room, wash house, water-closets, etc. Location the very best. Will be sold on easy and favorable terms. Address "House," Box F, this office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On Bidwell street, (Bagaley's Lane), Allegheny, a Frame House, Six Rooms, in good order. Lot 33 feet 9 inches by 143 feet. Apply to J. C. BAILIFF, No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Very valuable property in the most desirable and best business part of Manchester. The Lot is 49 feet front on Beaver street, by 120 on Locust street. The House is Frame, containing ten rooms, with kitchen and cellar; well of good water at the door. Also, gas and every other convenience, suitable for a boarding house or any public business. There is also on the back of the lot a large stable, which will hold six horses. The lot is paved on three sides. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. For terms apply to JOHN LOGAN, near the premises.

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One Large Third Story Room of Warehouse 345 Liberty street. Inquire on premises.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—One Store Room, with Three Lodging Rooms, No. 171 First street, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Dwelling Houses in Allegheny and Manchester. Inquire of S. A. JOHNSTON, Attorney, 81 Diamond street, or WM. CLAYTON, 37 Diamond alley.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A small Brick House in the Seventh ward. Inquire of CHATHAM T. EWING, Attorney-at-Law, 69 Grant st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two elegant and well lighted Rooms, 75 feet by 27 feet, conveniently connected, now ready for occupancy, on second and third stories of the new building, 51½ Fifth street, near Wood. Apply to McCALLUM BROTHERS, 87 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The Large Warehouse, No. 73 Water street, at present occupied by Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co. Rent reasonable. Apply to BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—WAREHOUSES—The Warehouses now occupied by the United States Government, on Penn street, opposite the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. These Warehouses, (two) each 40 by 110 feet, are very substantially built, with deep cellars fit for Wholesale Business of any kind, or for the Iron business. The upper house has two excellent smoke houses attached capable of hanging two hundred thousands pounds of bulk meat at one time. They can be rented separate or together, as desired. Inquire of F. SELLERS & CO., corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

FOR RENT—BUILDING—The whole or part of No. 64 Fourth street, at present occupied by S. S. Marvin as a steam Cracker Bakery. The Store Room is admirably adapted for Wholesale or large Retail Business—the upper stories for Halls or Offices. House, 29 feet front by 75 feet deep. JAS. T. BRADY & CO., Bankers, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two large commodious Floors, Second and Third Stories, 20x105 feet, well adapted for wool business, or could be converted into a suit of Offices for an Insurance Company. Apply at 271 Liberty street. tf

FOR RENT—WHARF—To Oil Shippers and Dealers—A Large Wharf at the terminus of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia. This Wharf has a large front on the river, with twenty (20) feet deep of water and entirely shedded over; has also storehouses attached for storing large quantities of Oil or Merchandise; have been used as bonded warehouses for Petroleum. Will be rented in part or the whole, as desired. For further particulars, address P. McGARRY & SON, Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. eod

FOR RENT—RESIDENCES—Two pleasant Country Residences on Mt. Washington, each containing six rooms. There is a sufficiency of good water, and one or more acres of ground attached to each. Rent $300 per annum. Possession given on first of April. Apply at Dr. D. G. BRUCE'S, No. 151 Fourth street, or T. J. BIGHAM, on the premises. tf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—SKYLIGHT—Photographer's SKYLIGHT for sale, with other photographic apparatus, now in Burke's Building. Inquire of JACOB GLOSSER, Broker, 115 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—NINTH WARD PROPERTY—Lot 16 feet front on Smallman street, by 154 feet to Mulberry alley, on which is a three-story Brick Dwelling, fronting on Smallman street, and a two-story Brick Dwelling on Mulberry alley. Possession April 1st. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—STONE FLAGS—Any quantity of thin flags from one to four inches thick, suitable for floors requiring the greatest durability, garden walks, hearths, pavements, etc. We have the control of the largest and best quarry in the West, and can furnish these flags at the lowest possible price. HARRISON & BROTHER, corner Butler and Boundary streets, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND MULES—One pair of fine Black Horses, well trained, ride well, and drive in double or single harness, perfect in every way. Three fine mares well broke—one of them a fast trotter. Also fifteen good Mules, three and four years old. Some of them well broke and match well. Inquire of ROBERT H. PATTERSON, New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa.

FOR SALE—BARGE—A Model Barge, blank deck, and in excellent order. Inquire of H. FEICHT, Beaver, Pa., or WM. SNABLE, Freedom, Pa. T,TH,S

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES of a first class store in the most desirable part of Fifth street. For particulars apply at No. 47 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—LEASE—A two years' lease of a three story building on Wood street, between Fourth and Fifth street. Possession given on April 1st, 1867. A splendid business stand. Address, Box 253 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY—Bonded Warehouse and two Warehouses. All the buildings are brick and substantially built. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A beautiful Building Lot of 2½ acres, at Shady Side Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY—Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, corner Ross and First streets. cod-tf

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A desirable Building Lot, at Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, of 2½ Acres, within thirty minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes, walk of horse railroad. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

EAST LIBERTY PROPERTY—FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Three seven acre Lots, beautifully situated and a fine spring on each, and within ten minute's walk of the Station. Price $1,000 to $1,400 per acre, according to selection. C. B. SEELY, Fifth street, or MELLON BROTHERS, at East Liberty Station.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—In Brooke county, West Virginia. The subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1867, the Farm of the late Jesse Edgington, in Brooke county, West Virginia, nearly opposite to the city of Steaubenville, bounded on the west by the Ohio river, and on the south by the Holliday's Cove (Pittsburgh and Steubenville) Railroad, containing 565 Acres, the greater part cleared and in grass. Attention is invited to this sale as it is seldom that property so desirable as this comes into the market.

The Land will be divided into several tracts of different sizes, and will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit the views of buyers. A plat will be in the hands of George G. Orr, adjoining the land, on and after the 15th of March. He will show the land.

Terms—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the first of April, 1867, and the residue in two equal yearly payments, with interest from said April, 1867, to be secured by mortgage or deed of trust.

Full possession delivered to purchasers as soon as terms of sale are complied with.

T. HAMMOND,
A. KUHN,
Executors of Jessee Edgington, dec'd.
JOHN M. BRICELAND, and others, heirs of law of Rachel Briceland, dec'd. M,TH

FOR SALE—FURNACE—A Charcoal Furnace on Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, in Blast, with 6,000 Acres Land and Grist Mill. Furnace in good order and makes first quality Juniata Iron. WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., Attorney, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Desirable Business Property, No. 169 Smithfield street, for sale. Inquire of BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 167 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—FURNACE PROPERTY—TO IRON MEN—Furnace and Furnace Property for sale, situated on the Beaver Slack Water, about 40 miles from Pittsburgh, and 12 miles from New Castle, Pa. The Furnace, with everything complete, and now in active operation with buildings consisting of some 40 Dwelling Houses, Store and Warehouse, with Barn, Stables, etc. Also 150 acres of Mineral Lands, in fee simple, containing Coal, Ore and Limestone in abundance and communicating with Furnace by a Horse Railroad. The Furnace is a large stone stack, 12 feet bosh and 48 feet in height, with an Engine of ample power. Capacity: 20 tons of best gray forge metal per day, on an average. This valuable property will be sold cheap and possession given at once. For particulars communicate with BRYAN & CAUGHEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.; LEMUEL WICK, President National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, or J. P. WITHROW, Superintendent, Rock Point, Lawrence county, Pa.

FOR SALE—BLAST FURNACE—The proprietors of the MIDDLESEX FURNACE, at Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, being non residents and unable to give attention to business at Middlesex, will not continue their partnership which expired in July last, and therefore offer their Furnace property for sale at a price so low as to make it an inducement to any one wishing to make Pig Iron. The property consists of Real Estate and Furnace, with all the necessary buildings such as Dwelling Houses for employees, Office, Smith Shop, Casting, Stock and Engine Houses. The Furnace has a Stone Stack, on a rock foundation, the lining is in fair condition, the Hearth and Boshes nearly new and cut from the best Lowell Micaceous Sandstone. Engines for blowing, hoisting and pumping, all in good order. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad crosses the property and has a side track for the use of the Furnace. There are also lots with dock front on the Canal, so that a choice may be had between Canal or Railroad transportation. All the arrangements are made for the cheap handling of stock. Such an opportunity of immediately engaging in making Pig Iron, with a comparatively small investment, and in one of the best Coal regions, is seldom presented. Apply to H. B. TUTTLE & SON, Cleveland Ohio.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

ON the third page will be found an interesting letter from Harrisburg.

THE text of the bill for funding or retiring the Compound Interest Notes, passed during the last hours of the session, will be found in a special dispatch in another column.

AMONG the important bills passed during the last hours of Congress is the one protecting military officers, acting under orders, from prosecution.

IF the reports from Mexico are to be believed, the forces of MAXIMILIAN have obtained some decided successes over the Liberalists, which threaten to put a new face on the affairs of that country.

THE impeachment investigation does not seem to have amounted to much. Our special dispatches inform us that the majority report sends the matter to the next Congress—the minority intimates pretty distinctly that nothing has been found to send there or anywhere else.

THE Fortieth Congress, under the new law, meets to-day. There may have been something in the fact of this early meeting that contributed to the fate of the Tariff and other measures. It is intimated that the new Congress will resume the work on the question of Protection where it was left off by the old. Whether it is done immediately or remotely, it is sincerely to be hoped that the supporters of Protection will not venture upon ground where they cannot agree. It is evident that the Tariff bill failed, not from what the opponents of protection were able to do, but from unwise management on the part of its friends, whereby a minority of less than one-third of the Senate and about two-fifths of the House were able to decide its fate.

THE selection of Senator WADE to be the successor of Senator FOSTER, as President of the Senate, guarantees security for the future in any event contemplating the part the acting Vice President may be called to take. Mr. WADE is a Radical whom the WENDELL PHILLIPS sort accuse of being too conservative, and is a fair representative of the average predominent sentiment represented in Congress.

THE amendatory act relating to duties on wools and woolen goods—the text of which will be found in a special dispatch in another column—is of great importance as a measure of relief to the woolen interest of the country, which has felt severely the competition of other countries. The passage of this act indicates a Protective sentiment that may be relied on whenever impossibilities are not attempted.

BY the proclamation of the President Nebraska has come in a State—the thirty-seventh of the family. And the best of it is, she comes in with a provision in her Constitution declaring that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed."

DESERTION OF THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The desertion of the Free Railroad Bill—the great people's measure—by Senators SEARIGHT of Westmoreland, and STUTZMAN of Somerset, has created surprise and indignation, especially among their immediate constituents. Had they remained faithful, the bill would have been deprived of some if not all the fatally objectionable features which, through Senator LANDON, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company incorporated into it. What motive they had—what influence swayed them—what could have induced these gentlemen to forsake the people to serve the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—we will not attempt to decide. That they *have* deserted the people, even they will not deny; for last fall, not only among their immediate constituents but throughout the State, there was but one voice, and that in favor of a law to facilitate the construction of railroads. Since that time there has been no change in public sentiment. But the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with its great and peculiar influence, has entered the field to oppose such a law. Instead of taking ground squarely against a General Railroad Law, they resorted to the kind of influence and manipulation that enabled them to change the bill of Senator BIGHAM, which was an *enabling* act in fact, so as to make it a *disabling* act. By the passage of such a bill would the object of the Monopoly be obtained quite as completely as it could be in any other way. Indeed, it was only through a backhanded stroke that the Free Railroad principle could be defeated. By adopting this mode of tactics, Senators like Messrs. SEARIGHT and STUTZMAN were afforded the opportunity they desired to kill the free principle even more effectually they could have done it by squarely opposing it. These gentlemen and others with them, no doubt, will pretend they favored a General Railroad Law, when they know well enough that the bill, as it now stands amended by the Monopoly, is opposed by every sincere friend of an honest enabling act. The pretence is a shallow one, and will by no means avail to shield them from the condemnation which awaits faithless representatives.

If these Senators are really for a genuine enabling act, there is yet time for them to show it. Let them go with the friends of such an act, and not with its enemies. Better have no law until one can be obtained that will be satisfactory to the friends of the free principle and in accordance with the universally expressed desire of the people, outside of the circle where the Pennsylvania Company is supreme.

We presume the original friends of Senator BIGHAM'S bill, now that the power of the Monopoly, working through Senator LANDON, has effectually reversed its character, will vote against it; and all sincere friends of a General Railroad Law will have an opportunity to show themselves when the vote is taken. The record will face them so long as types can make it legible.

THE only decided mark, or vestige rather, of barbarism in our country is one which is exotic and not "to the manor born." The attitude of menace and alarm kept up along our Canada frontier is only befitting a dark age, or some other land and race than ours. It does not belong to our civilization nor to any system of international courtesy recognized by the American people. It is a blot on our fair fame, and has not the poor pretense, in its behalf, of furnishing any advantage to anybody. If it is meant as a retaliation for the unfriendly deportment of Canadians toward us during the rebellion, it is an officious and imprudent assumption for an irresponsible clique or set of men to take in hand the quarrel of the nation or of the whole people. If we have no humane feeling for the families of women and children along the border who are kept in constant terror, yet as a blot on our civilization and national fame, this disgrace should be brought to an end.

THE House of Representative found no difficulty in overriding the President's veto—which came in according to promise—on the Reconstruction Bill. Thus, at last—and in spite of the President, too—we have a permanent policy of Reconstruction; one which not only will the great body of the people of the North approve, but one the people of the South, even in advance, have manifested a gratifying disposition to accept. At the close of this protracted struggle, the President finds himself almost alone. No longer are either the Democratic party of the North or the leaders in the South united in supporting him. On the contrary, influential delegations on the part of both urged him to sign the bill. The Thirty-Ninth Congress has the proud satisfaction, after trials paralleling the military struggle of the rebellion, of having framed and carried through a plan of Reconstruction that secures everything valuable for which it so long and steadfastly contended, and which even now foreshadows, at a no distant day, a restored and harmonious Union.

THE MILL WORKERS AND MILL OWNERS.

We understand that at a late meeting the rolling mill men agreed to continue to stand out against the proprietors. The mill owners offer seven dollars per ton for puddling, or sixteen and two-thirds per cent. more than is paid for the same kind of labor in the East. This would barely enable them to do business without loss—the mechanics would receive the profits—and the mills would be run virually for their benefit. That this offer is fair—liberal, in fact—must be admitted by reasonable men; and the refusal by the mechanics to accept these terms will not only prolong a state of things in which they will be the chief sufferers, but operate injuriously on business generally in Pittsburgh. It cannot be expected mill owners will resume business at a loss—and we think mechanics, if they reflect for a moment, will perceive they are attempting to force unnatural results. How can Pittsburgh manufacturers sell their products in competition with Eastern manufacturers, if on the item of labor alone it costs from seven to eight dollars more to manufacture a ton of iron here than it does on the Lehigh and Schuylkill? They do not ask our mechanics to go to work at Eastern prices. They offer them more—wages in excess of what is paid elsewhere—which they can do only by giving up the expectation of profits. But the puddlers are not satisfied with the offer of sixteen and two-thirds per cent. more than is paid for similar work in the East—they demand fifty per cent. or nine dollars per ton. Were the mills to resume at that rate, where would the purchasers of iron, at a corresponding rate, come from; and how long does a reasonable person suppose it would be before common ruin would overtake employer and employed?

The workmen make a mistake when they refuse a fair offer. We do not hesitate to say they should not delay to go to work at seven dollars—and we think they will find it difficult to give a reason for not doing so, and still more difficult to command public opinion in their favor.

THE Commissioners to superintend the erection, and fitting and furnishing of the new City Buildings, to be erected in Pittsburgh, are as follows: JAMES MCAULEY, THOMAS STEEL, WM. PHILLIPS, JARED M. BRUSH, JOHN H. HARB, WM. M. LYON and WM. HOLMES. The Commissioners are empowered to levy and assess a tax not exceeding ten mills on the dollar on all property liable to State tax, the tax to be known as the "City Building Tax." The cost of ground, buildings and furniture is not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars. The bill creating this Board for the erection of a City Hall has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and now awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

THE passage of the Bankrupt Bill in the House, where its fate hung by a thread, is due to the efforts of the Hon. Mr. JENCKS. Several times the Bill was pronounced thoroughly dead—but unlike some other great measures—it had a determined and heroic leader, and it went to the President. The vote stood: Ayes, 73, nays, 71. The following clause was consented to by the supporters of the bill to save it:

> "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time the act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge."

MISSOURI, with her great mineral wealth, is more interested in Protection than any State in the Union, but she gave but two votes for the Tariff Bill. She wants Congressional action to improve the navigation of Western rivers—of vital importance to her. May she obtain all the help to which her course on the Tariff Bill entitles her. In truth, if home labor is to receive no protection there will be little need of spending money to preserve the navigation of our inland water courses. If Missouri can stand it, the rest of the country can.

The Connecticut Campaign.

The political campaign in Connecticut opened at Hartford on the evening of the 28th, Gen. Logan making the principal speech. He took strong, advanced ground, and said if he could have his way he would hang Jefferson Davis and follow up by hanging thirty or forty other rebels, Robert E. Lee included. He was in favor of recognizing only loyal men in the South, the blacks as well as the whites. These sentiments were loudly applauded. General Garfield, Carl Shurz, George W. Curtis and others will visit the State and take part in the canvass. The canvass will be a warm one, but our friends feel quite confident.

WE knew that Chicago was a fast place—that everything there was conducted on the fast (some would say loose) principle—but we did not know that things there wheeled at quite so rapid a rate as the following head-lines in the local column of a journal of that city would indicate: "A spurious divorce—a woman files a bill in the absence of her husband, and procures a divorce within two days, and five days thereafter marries the only witness in the case." If more of the fast and loose can be expressed in so short a compass, we would like to see the trial made.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—The Chicago *Times* explains the prolonging of the session of the Illinois Legislature twenty days beyond the constitutional period, by stating the fact that when the forty-two days expired, there was still in the Treasury, or expected there, some money not yet appropriated. The Legislature refused to adjourn so long as there was any revenue left, and doubtless would have "fought it out on that line had it taken out all summer."

THE Richmond *Whig* of Friday has an earnest article in favor of the immediate acceptance of the terms of the reconstruction bill. It says there is but one course to pursue, and that it will be unwise to hesitate. "The sooner we eat our peck of dirt," it remarks philosophically, "the sooner we shall feel refreshed"—which is indeed refreshing to hear.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—Now that Governor Swann has declined, the canvass for United States Senator in Maryland has been opened anew. Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Judge Carmichael and ex-Governor P. F. Thomas are all mentioned, and there is scarcely a doubt that one of the three will be the honored individual.

NEW YORK town elections show no change in public sentiment—the State is Radical and will be so for some time yet.

Danger From Texas Cattle.

It seems that the danger arising from the introduction into Northern herds of Texas cattle has been underrated rather than overrated. Experience in Missouri, Illinois and other States, place it beyond question that the Texas cattle bring with them a subtle and deadly poison which, while innocuous to them, is destructive to cattle raised in the States north of Texas. It has been called the Spanish fever. Although Texas cattle themselves show no symptoms of the disease, they communicate it to others, as it is supposed, by the excretions of the Texas cattle communicate to the grass of the pastures they are fed on a poisonous matter, which is fatal to the Northern cattle that feed after them. It is really one of the strangest causes of disease, either among men or beasts, on record. The disease is wholesale, literally exterminating its victims; while the danger from it is most imminent in every neighborhood into which or through which these Texas cattle are brought.

The Governorship of Ohio.

Gen. Schenck has written a letter declining to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio. He says: I cannot be a candidate for Governor. It is better for me to be here. My constituents have assigned me to duty as their Representative for two years more, and I will stick to the post. Thanks to the many friends in all parts of the State, who have sent me the most flattering assurances of their support, but my heart is in the great Union cause, and I believe I can serve that cause more usefully by staying for the present where I am.

—Madame Patterson Bonaparte has returned to Baltimore, where the eccentric old lady lives in a boarding house, in a rather parismonious manner. She is said to have made her two grandsons legatees of all her property, on condition that they never intermarry with American women. Spiteful Mrs. P. B.

—Count D. has offered fifty thousand francs to M'lle Cora Pearle, the English and lorette, actress, for her boots that she wore on the memorable occasion of her *debut* on the stage as a *Cupidon*. A great many lovely women would like to stand in her shoes on the same terms.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In Manteno, Illinois, a singular and malignant disease has appeared among cattle. It usually commences by a swelling in the flanks, extending forward and laterally until the creature dies, which generally takes place within two or three days after the first symptoms of indisposition are observable. In the localities thus affected, the flesh assumes a dark color, and a watery secretion, much like the *serum* of blood, settles immediately under the skin.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the protest of the London clergy against the ritualistic practices is not complete. It has received 493 signatures, and its promoters state that the incumbents and curates in charge of parishes who have signed have the care of more than 1,191,600 souls, according to the census of 1861. By the same census, the whole population of the diocese was 2,570,079.

The Legislature of Louisiana, on Monday, the 18th instant, adopted a preamble and resolution, expressive of the thanks of the State to Mr. Peabody, for his munificent donation to promote education in the South.

The London *Lancet* is in doubt what to call several young ladies who recently passed an examination for admission to the Society of Apothecaries. It suggests "apothe-caresses" as an appropriate title. The successful passage of their examination might be styled the apothe-o'-sis.

From a recent report it appears that the number of children in Cincinnati between the ages of six and sixteen years is 48,395, of whom 24,498, or a little more than one half, were members of the public schools during some portion of the year. Not far from 17,000 children were enrolled in church and private schools, leaving more than 6,000 children who are not known to have attended any school during the year. It is estimated that two or three thousand of these may have been detained by useful occupations; but in the most favorable view, the schools fail of reaching large numbers of those for whom they are designed.

The Great Eastern will sail for New York on the 20th of the present month. Sir James Anderson, speaking of her, says: "The condition of the great ship is in all respects superior to my best anticipation. She is a magnificent, great, strong fabric, and will go to sea stronger, better equipped, in better steaming order, and with more steaming power than she ever yet started with since she was launched. I venture to say that she will be recognized when she arrives in America as the finest ocean palace that ever floated, with every convenience for 2,000 passengers, without crowding or anything to cause discomfort."

The Louisville Bridge Company, which has been chartered for the purpose of building a new bridge across the Ohio River, held a meeting on Tuesday in Louisville, and elected W. B. Hamilton President, W. H. Slaughter Secretary and Treasurer, and five Directors. It is understood that operations will commence immediately.

One day last week the constabulary force in Boston made a descent on a drinking saloon and carried away all the liquor that could be found. But scarcely had the officers turned their backs, when, *presto*, whisky, brandy and gin flowed for the thirsty as before, the beer pump again fizzled and spluttered, and five active barkeepers were at once busied in passing to customers skillfully concocted "drinks" and receiving the currency in return. The sympathizing friends of the proprietor poured in to condole with him, many strangers came through curiosity, and business was brisk as on a holiday. When the profits came to be reckoned up at night, it is not unlikely that the inroads of the State constables were found to be well nigh balanced by the increase of custom.

The Ministers' Association of California have declared war against the cultivation of vineyards. Their strong argument is that the cultivation of grapes will have a tendency to increase drunkenness in the State.

The New York Manhattan Gas Company, it is said, employ a machine to pump in common air with the gas, so that customers find their meters registering more while they get less light.

General Brisbin, formerly Adjutant of Kentucky, gives the following fact: "The military police records of Lexington show that out of a population of 1,600 white male adults in 1865 there were fifty-three men living in concubinage with colored women."

The American Bible Society employs at their building, in New York, twenty Adams' power presses and four hundred hands in the different departments of printing, binding, etc., and is able to print between four and five thousand copies of the Scriptures every day.

The Washington *Chronicle* suggests that "each State provide in Washington residences for its Senators and Representatives—the expense of ground, building, &c., to be borne by the State." To save the periodical expense of removing families, the next proposal will probably be to elect them for life.

PERSONAL.

—The statements regarding the manner of the death of Edgar A. Poe, which Mrs. E. Oakes Smith made in a recent number of *Beadle's Monthly*, have stirred up quite an excitement. In the March number we have a letter from Dr. Snodgrass, which settles the fact that the gifted poet died the death of a drunkard. It is a lamentable fact, that the brightest in every profession and walk in life fall victims to this terrible destroyer.

—The intrepid American amazon, Miss—we beg pardon—Madamoiselle Adah Isaacs Menken, has had another and more serious fall on the scene of her triumphs. It was said that she had broken two fingers and dislocated an ankle; but as she was advertised to appear in the evening, the reports in question were evidently exaggerated.

—The New York *Independent* ays: "Mrs. Stowe was at one time paid more by the page than any writer on the Atlantic staff. Anna Dickinson probably averages more compensation for a lecture than any man now in the field. Ristori is certainly paid more than any male actor. Rosa Bonheur and Harriet Hosmer probably obtain higher prices for their works than if they were men. And these professions are not yet filled, and show no signs of being filled by women."

—The Illinois delegation generally, and Mr. Cullom particularly, are presenting General C. Lippincott, of that State, for Door-keeper of the House in the next Congress. His gallant career in the army, and his personal qualities make his chances for an election very good, especially as far as soldier interest is concentrated on him.

—A very interesting, but rare occurrence, transpired at Lenox, Mass., on Tuesday last. Mrs. Phebe Washburn, widow of the late Jacob Washburn, was one hundred years old on that day, and her descendants and their wives, to the number of eighty-eight persons, including five generations, assembled to her honor.

—Archbishop Purcell has published a letter on the temporal power of the Papacy, in which seems to regard its end as speedily approaching. The Archbishop shows that whatever policy the Pope may pursue in the treatment of other religions in his temporal dominions, it does not prevent Catholics in other countries from giving allegiance to Constitutions that guarantee freedom of conscience and of religious worship to all; and he declares that he would not desire a chang in this country, so as to have the Roman Catholic religion made the State religion, if he could.

—Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, has been assigned to the charge of St. Patrick's Church, in Columbus. His predecessor, Bishop Fitzgerald, has left for his new field of labor at Litte Rock, Arkansas.

—The Countess of Jersey, just deceased in England, gave her last dinner party on the day of the evening in which she died. She must have been very old, for she was the "fat, fair and forty"—and we may add "frail"—delight of George the Fourth's declining fancy over forty years ago.

—Lord Lyons will, it is said, next autumn, succeed Earl Cowley in Paris, as English Ambassador. The rumor admits of doubt, though. The hospitalities of the British embassy in Paris require to be administered by a lady, and Lord Lyons is not married.

—Signor Natale Perelli, once a tenor of some reputation, but for a score of years better known as the most fashionable teacher of music in Philadelphia, died on Thursday in that city.

—Notwithstanding contrary reports, we have it on the best Paris authority that the Empress skates charmingly, as indeed she rides, walks, and danced—when she was wont to dance. She skates boldly, too, and was lately to be seen, every day, gliding over the ice, as graceful in her movements as she was simple in her costume.

—The wedding of James Gordon Bennett, Jr., to Miss Dix will take place in Paris, early next April.

—An idiotic enthusiast, writing for a Mobile paper, gets off the following fragment of fustian concerning the author of "St. Elmo:" "Miss Evans is the glory of Alabama, and if that noble commonwealth had no higher claim to reconstruction, it would justly be considered something worthy of consideration to say *it is the State, the home of Augusta Evans.*"

—General Grant is not only a great general and diplomatist, but also a graceful dancer. At a recent party at a Senator's house in Washington, he surprised everybody by his admirable dancing with an Indiana beauty. What would Hotspur have said to such proceedings on the part of a great soldier?

—"Grace Greenwood" objects to the Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* calling her volume of sketches "Records of Five *Forks*," instead of "Records of Five Years." There is a difference, certainly. She wishes also to be set right matrimonially, in manner following—to quote her own words: "My husband is not *the* Mr. Lippincott so often bestowed upon me in marriage, but who never endowed me with his 'worldly goods'—not Mr. J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, the 'great publisher.' He is Mr. *L. K.* Lippincott, but he publishes a great little magazine in Philadelphia, viz: the *Little Pilgrim*, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the dear children—God bless them!" Grace has been remarkably gushing on the subject of children since her marriage. It will be remembered she wrote some marvellously pretty verses on the arrival of her first-born.

AMENDATORY TARIFF BILL.

The Duty on Wools and Woolens.

Bill Passed by Both Houses.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

The following is the important amendatory tariff act relating to increase of duties on wools and woolens, which passed both houses to-day, and was laid before the President for his approval this evening:

Be it enacted, &c., That from the passage of this act in lieu of duties now imposed by law on articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all unmanufactured wool, hair of Alpaca goat, and other like animals imported from foreign countries, the duties hereinafter provided. All wools, hair of Alpaca goat, and other like animals as aforesaid, shall be divided for the purpose of fixing duties to be charged thereon into three classes, to-wit:

Class 1st—Clothing wools. That is to say merino, mestiza, metz or metes wools, or other wools of merino blood immediate or remote down; clothing wool and wool of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

Class 2—Combing wools. That is to say Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire Down combing wools, Canada Long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by terms herein used. Also, all hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals.

Class 3.—Carpet wools and other similar wools, such as Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria and elsewhere.

Duty on First Class Wools.

And upon wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto eleven per centum *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

Duty on Second Class Wools.

Upon wools of second class, and upon all hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, the value whereof at last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, eleven per cent. *ad valorem*. Upon wools of same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

Duty on Third Class Wools.

Upon wools of third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported into the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, the duty shall be three cents per pound. Upon wools of same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound, the duty shall be six cents per pound.

Provided, Any wool of sheep or hair of alpaca goat and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading duty, or which shall be reduced in value by admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be subject to pay twice the amount of duty to which it would be otherwise subjected, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, further, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, it shall be appraised by the appraiser to determine the rate of duty to which it shall be subjected at an average aggregate value of contents of bale, bag or package, and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, whereby the average price shall be reduced more than ten per centum below the value of the bale of best quality, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality, and no bale, bag or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value.

And provided, further, That the duty upon wool of the first class, which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed; that the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed.

Duty on Skins, Shoddy, &c.

On sheep skins and Augora Goat skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with wool on, washed or unwashed, the duty shall be 30 per centum *ad valorem*, and on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound.

Duty on Woolen Manufactures.

SECTION 2. That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid on goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated, the following duties: On woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per pound, and in addition thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

On flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, twenty cents per pound; valued at forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, thirty cents per pound; valued at above sixty cents per pound, thirty cents per pound; valued at above sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, forty cents per pound; valued at eighty cents per pound, fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto upon all the above named articles, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

On endless felts or felts for paper or printing machines, twenty cents per pound, and thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

On bunting, twenty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

On women's and children's dress goods and real or imitation Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat, or other like animals, valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard, six cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*; valued at above twenty cents per square yard, eight cents per square yard and in addition thereto, forty per centum *ad valorem*; *provided*, that on all goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard, the duty shall be fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

On clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, the hair of Alpaca goats, or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly by tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, forty per centum *ad valorem*.

On webbings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand, or braided by machinery, made of wool worsted, or mohair, or of which wool worsted or mohair is a component material unmixed with silk, fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, fifty per centum *ad valorem*.

Duty on Carpets.

On Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets wrought by Jacquard machine, seventy cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*. On Brussels carpets, wrought by Jacquard machine, forty-four cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*. On patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on warp or otherwise, forty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*. On tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on warp or otherwise, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*. On treble ingrain, three ply and worsted chain Venitian carpets, seventeen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*. On yarn, Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets, twelve cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*. On druggets and bockings, printed, colored or otherwise, twenty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*. On hemp or jute carpeting, eight cents per square yard. On carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise herein specified, forty per centum *ad valorem*; *Provided*, that mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description, and that duty on all other mats not exclusively of vegetable material, screens, hassocks and rugs shall be forty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

On oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*, valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil cloths except silk oil cloth, and on water proof cloth, not otherwise provided for, forty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

On oil silk cloth sixty per centum *ad valorem*.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY,

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy.
FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels!
Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Sick Headache.
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Nausea at Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels.
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young.
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus,
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.

☞ Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.
JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES, warranted superior to any other in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot become broken by falling, and NEVER BECOME GLOSSY. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the School authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also, PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE, the only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Beware of the Imitation. Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the packages labeled and marked. Patented February 10, 1863. M, W, F

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 60 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

SPRING HATS—NEW STYLE.

N HHHHHHHHHHHHH S
E AAA AAA P
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AAA AAA N
AAA FOR A AAA G
S AAA AAA
T AAA GOOD AAA H
Y AAA AAA A
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AT NO. 177 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
eod E. R. WILSON.

PROPOSALS.—PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

BLACK AND WHITE WINCEYS.

WOOL DELAINES, all colors.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCAS.

PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS.

NEW BROCHA SHAWLS, black and colored centers.

NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS.

SPRING DELAINES.

CHINTZES.

GINGHAMS.

CALICOES.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.

TABLE LINENS.

TOWELS AND TOWELINGS.

IRISH LINENS.

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS AND JEANS.

TICKINGS, &c., &c.

A FULL LINE JUST RECEIVED AND SELLING AT REASONABLE RATES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPL'ES,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL

CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THEIR

NEW STOCK,

NOW ON EXHIBITION, WHICH CONTAINS THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

JUST ARRIVED AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,

BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS,
BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a
full and complete line.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS,
BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS,
CRAPES, MALINES, &c.

As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

SIGNS, PAINTED AT

JOHN F. CLULEY'S,

139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

IMPORTANT CARD.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER,

Of New York, has arrived in Pittsburgh, and taken rooms at the Merchants' Hotel, corner Third and Smithfield streets, where he may be consulted professionally.

Dr. Hunter's views on the nature, causes and treatment of affections of the Throat, Bronchi, Lungs and Heart will be explained in a series of letters to the press.

It is hardly necessary to say that Dr. R. Hunter is the founder of the Inhalation System of treatment in all diseases of the lungs; also, author of the "carbon theory" of consumption, and of the Oxygen treatment of diseases depending upon the impurity of the blood.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1867.

GROCERIES.

500 BAGS PRIME TO CHOICE RIO COFFEE;
20 BAGS PRIME JAVA COFFEE;
35 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR;
150 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,

For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

300 HALF CHESTS NEW CROP TEAS, Y. H. A. P. Oolong and Imperial;
500 kegs Bi Carb. Soda;
150 bbls. Booth & Edgar Syrup;
50 bbls. Drips;

For sale low to the trade by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

OPENING.

Will open THURSDAY, March 1st, a handsome assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. McNEAL,
Successor to Mrs. M. Christy,
No. 44 St. Clair street.

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. B. RICHARDS,

no14 30 FIFTH ST.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CARPETS

ARE NOW BEING SOLD,

AT

258 LIBERTY STREET,

UNDER THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PRICES LOWER THAN WILL BE AT ANY TIME DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

PERSONS IN WANT OF BARGAINS,

WILL PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY.

McCLINTOCK & CO.

MWS

L. H. VOIGT........................DANIEL SHUPE.

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants.

257 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

500 bxs Hamburg, Factory and E. Dairy Cheese,
150 kegs Summer Packed Butter,
50 kegs prime Country Lard,
100 bbls pure Apple Cider,
50 bbls Sour Cider for Vinegar,
500 bbls prime Green Apples,
140 bbls Bright Sorghum Molasses,
750 cases Canned Peaches and Tomatoes,
3000 bush halves, quarters and mixed Dried Peaches, in bbls and bags,
1500 bush Ohio Dried Apples,
40 casks prime New Currants,
100 bbls Flint Hominy,
100 bxs Dobbins's Electric Soap,
25 tons baled Hay,
50 bbls Yellow Onions,
300 bbls Peachblow Potatoes,
100 bags Marshall's fine Salt,
20 bbls Wilcox's Champagne Cider,
25 bbls small Soup Beans,
200 doz Cincinnati Corn Brooms,
50 bbls Small Dried Fruit.

We call particular attention of the trade to our large stock of Dried Fruit which we offer low in round lots. Our Champagne Cider is very fine drink, free from drugs and alcohol.

Receiving daily Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Potatoes, Apples and all kinds of Country produce, and for sale by

M L. H. VOIGT & CO.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.

A. BRADLEY,	WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL,	F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH,	JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE,	JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ,

CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. M

EXECUTORS' SALE—THE EXECUTORS OF JAMES M. PORTER, deceased, now offer for sale, all the right, title, interest and claim, of the said estate, in 26 valuable coal privileges, with sufficient surface for manufacturing purposes. Said Lots are located fronting on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad about 21 miles from Pittsburgh, and are finely situated for any manufacturing purpose, especially for salt and oil. Lots No. 6 and 8 being leased, and containing fine salt and oil wells, the former now yielding a rent to the estate for the salt alone of $4,000 per year; said lots contain from 10 to 30 acres of coal each, and have a frontage of from 7 to 25 rods on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Plans of said lots can be seen, and terms of sale made known, on application to the Executors residing in Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
JAMES McCALL, Sr.,
Executors.

SPECIAL CARD.

We are now prepared to contract for and furnish promptly,

BLAST FURNACE ENGINES AND BLOWERS,

ROLLING MILL ENGINES,

AND MACHINERY,

Of any required size or design of best materials and workmanship. Also, TOTTEN'S PATENT GROOVED CHILL ROLLS, which are worthy the especial attention of all makers of Bar Iron and Steel.

We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers of this city and vicinity.

See general card in this paper.

N. B. HOGG, ROBT. C. TOTTEN, formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.

TOTTEN & CO.,

FULTON FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

A Hall in Third Story of 58 Market street, now occupied by Slack Davis.

First Floor Parlors, No. 139 Grant street, suitable for Offices.

Second Story Room or Office, No. 56 Market street.

A Room, suitable for sleeping apartments for one or two single gents.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
98 Grant street.

AT THE OLD PREMISES.

Messrs. Fleming, Torrens & Co.

Herewith announce that their Factory having been rebuilt after the late fire, they have removed to the old premises

NOS. 62 AND 64 THIRD STREET,

Where they will be pleased to see their customers.

They are fully prepared to fill orders promptly, and at the Lowest Prices.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.

I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
10 bxs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
20 boxes choice New Crop Navy;
10 boxes Lottier's Flounders;
10 butts Mann's 10s Lumps.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER.

Office, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, over National Bank of Commerce. T, TH, S

TO CONTRACTORS FOR GRADING—Proposals will be received at the Office of A. AMMON, Esq., Carson street, East Birmingham, until the 12th day of March, 1867, for Grading the following Streets and Alleys: Josephine street, from Harmony to Railroad street; Larkins alley, from Harmony to Joseph street; Brown street from Josephine street to Monongahela river; Wright's alley, from Meadow to John street, and Meadow street from Carson to Clifton street. Plans of the above work, may be seen at the above Office until said day. By order of STREET COMMITTEE of East Birmingham.

REMOVAL.

JOHN P. SCOTT,

Dealer in Paints, Oil, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, has removed to 323 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Smithfield, where he will be happy to see his customers and friends.

A FULL STOCK OF

CANNED FRUITS,

In Store, and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,

345 LIBERTY ST.

F. H. DONALDSON,

COAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—A wholesale and Retail Grocery Store, on one of the most public thoroughfares in the city. The stock of goods are all fresh and lately purchased. Will be sold at invoice price. No bonus asked for lease. Stock will amount to $9,000 to $10,000. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
cor. Smithfield and Water streets.

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at

no9 18 FIFTH STREET.

NEW

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

A lot of very choice Sugar-cured Hams, now coming out of Smoke House, and for sale at lowest market prices by

JAMES H. PARKER,

M, TH 309 Liberty street.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of

MOET & CHANDLER'S CELEBRATED WINES,

I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.

WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—Butter, 1,000 lbs prime fresh roll Butter; Lard, 1,000 lbs fresh leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry Apples; Peaches, 200 bush. bright dry Peaches; Beans, 200 bush small Beans; Cheese, 300 boxes mild cutting Cream; Cheese, 200 do mild cutting Hamburg; Cheese, 150 do mild cutting Goshen; Sorghum, 50 bbls. bright and choice; Apples, 100 bbls. choice Russets, &c. Full stock of Groceries in store. For sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COALMEN'S TRUST CO., }
PITTSBURGH, February 23, 1867. }

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COALMEN'S TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the institution during the last six months, payable on and after March 1, 1867.
By order of the Board.
A. J. BAKER, President.
W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, }
March 2d, 1867. }

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 10th inst.
mh2 S. H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

☞ HORSENECK OIL COMPANY.—The stockholders of this Company are requested to meet at their office, corner of Penn and Hand streets, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, at 2 P. M., to decide upon the best manner of disposing of the property, as their creditors have brought suit against the same.
By order of the Board.
H. SWANEY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 27 Wood street, on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COAL MEN'S TRUST COMPANY, are hereby notified that the Office of the Company has been moved to No. 26 MARKET STREET, where all business connected with the institution, will be transacted. Weekly installments due every Monday.
W. J. PATTERSON,
TWS Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867. }

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from their date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

☞ NOTICE—IN PURSUANCE OF a supplement, approved February 1, 1867, to an act incorporating the MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK, notice is hereby given that the principal office of said Company, from and after the passage of said supplement, is located in the city of Pittsburgh, and the next Annual election is directed to be held at the office of JACOB GLOSSER, No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 4 P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1867. Provided, further, that a majority of the Directors of said Company shall be citizens of Pennsylvania. Proxies in the usual form will be filed at Mr. GLOSSER'S office ten days before the election.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURGH, February 23, 1867. }

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of the Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (20th) OF MARCH, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 4th day of March, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the 21st day of March, thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of DEMMLER & SCHULZE, was dissolved February 9th, 1867, Christian Schulze having disposed of all his interest in the firm to LEWIS F. DEMMLER. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of DEMMLER BROTHERS.
HENRY H. DEMMLER,
CHRISTIAN SCHULZE.

DEMMLER BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO DEMMLER & SCHULZE,
No. 126 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and dealers in Britannia and Block Tin Ware, Trays, Cutlery, Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods in general, respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the late firm, and the trade in general.
Pittsburgh, February 18, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Thomas Roberts, William Barnes and Jared M. Brush, under the firm of ROBERTS, BARNES & CO., is this day dissolved, THOS. ROBERTS retiring from the firm.
January 1st, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership, and will continue to carry on the manufacture of Japanned and Pressed Tinware, &c., under the name and style of WM. BARNES & CO., at the old stand, No. 89 Third street.
JARED M. BRUSH,
WM. BARNES,
J. L. McABOY,
JOHN F. McLAREN, Jr.
January 1, 1867.

WILLIAM BARNES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Stamped and Japanned Tinware,

AND DEALERS IN
HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE,
TIN PLATE, BLOCK TIN, SHEET IRON,
COPPER, BRASS, WIRE and TINNERS' GOODS,
of all kinds.

89 THIRD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of COOK, BROS. & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, B. L. COOK retiring therefrom, to date from January 1st.
B. L. COOK,
WM. M. COOK,
GEO. D. COOK.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Provision Trade, I desire to tender my thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successors.
B. L. COOK, of Cook, Shaw & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 17 Lasalle st., Chicago.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the interest of B. L. COOK, would announce that they will continue the Wholesale Provision Trade at the old stand,

345 LIBERTY STREET,

UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

COOK, BROS. & CO.,

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers.
WM. M. COOK,
GEO. D. COOK.
Pittsburgh, February 5, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Lamp and Glass Business, under the firm name of JOHN ROSS & CO., has this day been dissolved by the purchase of the interests of Jacob Needy and George S. South, in said firm by John Ross, who will continue the business at No. 64 MARKET STREET, and who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
JOHN ROSS,
JACOB NEEDY,
GEO. S. SOUTH.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. DALZELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the subscribers, at the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.
ROBERT DALZELL,
A. FILSON DALZELL.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., whom, from their long experience in and knowledge of the business, we cheerfully recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.
R. DALZELL & CO.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK. JOHN F. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,

(Successors to R. DALZELL & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Produce, &c.,

No. 251 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of R. Dalzell & Co., will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
No. 251 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT A. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO. EVANS & CLOW.

JOHN EVANS..........................A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. B. CLOW...........................ROBT. H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wrought Iron Welded Tubes,

FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.

LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING

FOR OIL WELLS.

Galvanized Tubing

ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Warehouse, No. 14, Market St., cor. First

☞ BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS,

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

no22-tf

FOR SALE.

100 bbls. Emerald Flour,
100 bbls. Golden Sheaf Flour,
50 bbls. Carminion Flour,
50 tons Timothy Hay,
100 bbls. Peachblow Potatoes,
5 bbls. roll Sugar, 5 bbls. fresh Eggs,
150 boxes Factory Cheese,
50 half bbls. Mackerel,
50 kegs Leaf Lard.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

Bankers and Brokers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je4

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

520'S OF 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Having made arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, to keep us supplied with 5-20's, we are prepared to

DELIVER BONDS IMMEDIATELY.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON

Government Securities,

In sums to suit borrowers, on from one to six months time, at low rates.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers,

tf COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS:

G. Wettach,	J. T. Stockdale,
A. Ackley,	Frank Tiernan,
Alexander Moore,	D. DeHaven.

JAS. L. GRAHAM, Pres't.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers & Brokers.

COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital 500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin,	Alex. Speer,
Robert S. Hays,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thomas Bell,	John H. Ralston,
Thomas Wightman,	John Wilson,

Wm. K. Nimick.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

THIRD

NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

United States Depository.

WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assist. Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others, solicited.
☞ Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no28-Ym

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

CAPITAL - - $500,000

DISCOUNTS DAILY AT 11 A. M.

OFFICERS:
A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

ALFRED PATTERSON,	WILLIAM REED,
WM. H. BROWN,	WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
WM. S. HAVEN,	

JAS. McCANDLESS, of McCandless, Jamison & Co.
CHAS. LOCKHART, of Lockhart & Frew.
JNO. MELLON, of Kirkpatrick & Mellon.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, of Kirkpatrick, Mellon & Co. no2-2taw-3m

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH PA.,

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Government Securities

CONVERTED INTO THE

New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond

INCLUDING THE

UNITED STATES 6'S, 1881.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1862.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1864.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1865.

AND

7-30'S OF ALL SERIES.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF

PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET,

United States 7-30 Notes Converted Into U. S. 5-20 Gold Bearing Bonds, on the most favorable terms.

Bonds Delivered Immediately.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 2½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
4 shares Exchange National Bank;
50 shares Allegheny National Bank;
20 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company;
200 shares Minto Coal Company;
1,000 shares Marine Oil Company;
20 shares Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R.;
$1,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 Bonds.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—Notice is hereby given that 1,095 shares of stock in the MASS MINING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, has been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment of Fifty Cents per share due 3d of December, 1866, and the said stock will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment, interest and charges to the Treasurer. By order of the Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec. and Treas. Mass Mining Co. of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1867.

INSURANCE.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ENTERPRISE

Fire and Marine Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI.

Capital and Surplus - - - - $1,160,000.

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS SHERLOCK, President.
THEO. COOK, of Barker, Hart & Cook.
JOS. C. BUTLER, President Lafayette Bank.
JOHN SHILLITO, of John Shillito & Co.
D. T. WOODROW, of Woodrow, Means & Co.
A. D. BULLOCK, of A. D. Bullock & Co.
ALLEN COLLIER, of John Swasey & Co.
CHARLES RULE, of Rule & Coleman.
L. A. HARRIS, Ex-Mayor of Cincinnati.
ADOLPH WOOD, of Adolph Wood & Co.
R. M. BISHOP, of R. M. Bishop & Co.
A. S. WINSLOW, of Winslow & Smith.
L. R. BULL, of Addy, Hull & Co.
W. B. CASSELLY, Vice President.
W. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
W. B. CARTER, Assistant Secretary.

The above Company having established an Agency in this city would most respectfully solicit a share of your business. With ample capital, and being owned and controlled by active business men, Policy holders have every guarantee of prompt and just settlement of losses.

REDMOND J. GRACE, Agent,
And General Agent Cash Insurance Company. Office Burke's Building, No. 58 Fourth street. M, W, S

THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER $17,500,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK,
AGENT,
no24 No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Rees J. Thomas,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	James P. Hanna,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick.
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Frank S. Bissell,	Jas. D. Verner,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers.
S. M. Kier,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

SEEDS,

SEEDS.

We are now prepared with our Spring Stock of

GARDEN, FIELD

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.

We offer Special Inducements to Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.
All our seeds are tested before offering for sale.

HAY PRESSES,

INGERSOLL'S HAND AND HORSE POWER PRESSES—a full stock of all sizes.

J. KNOX,

137 LIBERTY STREET.

MILLINGER & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHELA

PLANING MILL

AND

LUMBER YARDS,

CARSON STREET,

South End Monongahela Bridge, South Pittsburgh.

Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions dressed Lumber for Buildings, etc., at lowest market rates. Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock of finished work on hand.

WALL PAPERS.

FOR SPRING SALES OF 1867.

We are now prepared to offer to our customers, and the trade generally, an extensive collection of

Paper Hangings,

BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c., embracing all qualities of goods known to the trade, for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Halls, Chambers, Churches, Assembly Rooms, &c.

Also, TRANSPARENT OIL CLOTH and

PAPER WINDOW SHADES.

At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at

No. 107 Market Street, near Fifth

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF

CHOICE GOODS,

AT THE

WAREHOUSE, No. 201 LIBERTY ST.

(Lately occupied by Charles C. Baisley,)

Consisting of Canned Fruits, Lard Oil, Lard, Cheese, Pickles in Vinegar, Hominy, Wine Vinegar, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, 3,000 lbs to 4,000 lbs Butter, in Fruit House; one Horse and Wagon, etc. Also, Lease of Warehouse and Fixtures.

JOHN TORRENCE, Receiver.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867. tf

NEW CROP TEAS.

150 half chests Oolong Tea;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
15 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 half chests Imperial Tea;
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea.

250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguayra Coffee;
50 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls White Drips.
J. D. DRAVO,
Nos. 23 and 24 Diamond.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

e Daily Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

ION OF SEVENTH WARD METHODIST AL GROUND—STREETS AND SEWERS IN SBURGH—ERECTION OF THE NEW CITY DINGS—THE COMMISSIONERS TO HAVE GE OF THE SAME—LEGISLATURE VISIT HINGTON—THE STATE AGENCY—NEW M MILITIA LAW.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 2, 1867.

following bills have been read in the Sen-

ATION OF METHODIST BURIAL GROUND.

for the vacation and sale of the Metho- burial ground in the city of Pittsburgh, removing the bodies therein.

preamble sets forth that as the cemetery now in use, and that as some bodies been already removed, it has become and necessary to remove the remaining nd to vacate the said grounds for burial es, and to have the same sold and ap- ated for other uses.

TION 1 makes it unlawful to make inter- after the passage of this act, and after noval of the bodies therein it shall be d for burial purposes.

2. That the Commissioners appointed purchase one or more lots in one one or of the incorporated cemeteries in the y of the city, and remove the remaining therein, and have them decently interred, hey shall also remove and set over the graves the monuments and tomb- now standing in said burial s over the present graves; provided be- moving the bodies, they shall publish for consecutive weeks in two weekly papers of ity, a notice declaring their intention to said bodies, and nothing in this act shall e the removal or authorize the erection he new graves of any monuments or tomb- not in accordance with the regulations of metry to which said bodies may be re- l.

3. After the removal of the bodies, the missioners are authorized to sell the burial d at public or private sale, as a whole or , as they may deem advisable, and most to realize the most money, and to make, te and deliver to the purchaser or pur- s, a deed or deeds therefor, which deeds vest in the purchaser a perfect indefeasa- simple title, free and clear from all claims erests of said corporation, and all owners in the said burial grounds.

4. The proceeds of the sales to be dis- ed as follows: First, to the payment of penses of removing said bodies, including chase of new lots; second, to the com- tion of lot owners in said burial grounds, hird, the residue, after defraying the ex- s, shall be distributed equally between the y street station, the Smithfield street sta- nd the Cemetery Board.

5. The commissioners are authorized to with the lot owners for any interest they ave in said burial grounds either before or the removal of the bodies, or if they can- gree with said owners, the commissioners apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions for ators to examine into the claims of said ners (with whom the said lot owners have ttled) and examine into their claims and mine how much, if anything, shall be paid h lot owner, and their award when ap- by the Court shall be final and conclusive.

6. Philip R. Kincaid, of Liberty street n, Rich Parker, of Smithfield station, and rd Hezzleton, of the Cemetery Board, are nted commissioners to carry out the objects s act.

TREETS AND SEWERS OF PITTSBURGH.

lative to streets and sewers.

TION 1. That when any appeal shall be from any appraisement or assessment in pursuance of the act to which this is a ement, the lien of such assessment shall ue for six months after the final determi- of such appeal, and the time for filing len shall be extended until the expiration months after such final determination of ppeal.

2. That the owners in said act shall strued to include all corporations, public, e and municipal, and whenever any ment may be obtained against any such ration or association, the same shall and be collected as other judgments are col-

THE NEW CITY BUILDING.

create a board for the erecting of a City l in Pittsburgh.

preamble sets forth that a resolution of Councils have contracted with Lyon, Shorb for the purchase of a lot of ground on field street, and they propose to erect ngs for city offices thereon, and it is nec- y that the cost thereof be provided for by onal taxation, and that it is desirable that onstruction of said buildings, should be the control of persons not subject to re- by expiration of term of office as mem- of Council. The first section provides that n thirty days after the organization of the missioners appointed and provided for by act, and during the month of ary, in each year thereafter, said missioners shall levy and assess a tax not ding ten mills on the dollar on all prop- in said city now by law taxable for State oses to be called a city building tax, for the se and exclusive purpose of providing the s for carrying into effect the provisions of act; said tax to be entered upon the dupli- of the city in a separate column headed y Buildings," to be collected at same time in the same manner as other city taxes are by law collected, and all laws in force re- g to the collection and lien of taxes in the of Pittsburgh; the taxes when collected be kept by the Treasurer of the city sep- and apart from all other funds of the and shall be appropriated for the purposes orth, and no others, to be drawn from the sury in the manner hereinafter provided, that whenever a sufficient amount of money been levied and collected to pay the pur- money of said lot of ground, and the of construction and furnishing the same.

c. 2. That James McAuley, Thomas Steel, Phillips, Jared M. Brush, John Hare, Wm. Lyon and Wm. Holmes be appointed Com- ioners for the purpose of carrying into t the objects of the act, to be called the missioners of City Building; said commis- ers shall meet at the Select Council Cham- in the city of Pittsburgh, on the —— day ——, A. D. 1867, at three o'clock P. M., organize by the election of one of their ber as President of the Board, and one to as Secretary; *Provided*, that if a majority aid Commissioners shall not attend at the and place specified, the member or mem- present shall have authority to adjourn to other time and place as he or they shall in proper, and give notice of the time and e of meeting in the papers authorized to do city printing.

ec. 3. If at any time a vacancy shall occur aid Board by means of the refusal of any of said Commissioners to serve, or by death, gnation, or removal from the city, said va- cy shall be filled by said Board subject to the roval of the Councils of the city.

ec. 4. The Commissioners shall hold regular tings for business on the first Monday in h month, and at such other times as meet- s shall be ordered by the president, or may called by any three members of said Board. majority of said Commissioners shall consti- a quorum for business, and no business l be transacted except at a meeting held in ordance with the provisions of this section.

ec. 5. All contracts, agreements and instru- nts of writing, which may be necessary in the cution of the powers therein conferred shall in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Al- men and citizens of Pittsburgh, and shall be ned by the President and countersigned by Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, n their absence by the persons designated to in their place; and whenever any contracts, eement, bond, mortgage, or other instrument writing requiring the seal of said city, shall e been made in pursuance of the provisions this act, signed by the President and counter- ned by the Secretary or other persons author- l to act as such, it shall be the duty of the yor of the city to affix the seal of the corpo- ion.

ec. 6. The commissioners shall carry into ct the agreement between Lyon, Shorb & , and the city to make provision for the ment of the purchase money from the fund e raised in accordance with this act, to ac- t from Lyon, Shorb & Co. a sufficient deed onveyance of said lot to the city, and in the ne of the mayor, aldermen and citizens of tsburgh, the commissioners to give bonds for unpaid purchase money, in sums not less n $1,000, payable at any time not later than 3, redeemable at the option of the commis- ner at any time before they shall fall due, l a mortgage on said lot to secure the same.

ec. 7. Provides that the commissioners are horized to determine upon a suitable plan l specification for all the buildings to be cted, to advertise and receive proposals the construction of said building, and enter contracts for furnishing materials, and en the buildings are completed purchase and cure all furniture and fixtures necessary and per for the use of said buildings; *provided*, wever, that the whole cost of the building, in- ding furniture, fixtures and lots, shall not ed $300,000.

ec. 8. That if any money becomes due and re is not sufficient money in the treasure be- ging to the building fund, the Commissioners ll issue bonds in sums not less than $1,000, ring interest at a rate not exceeding seven centum, payable at any time before the year

he above bill passed both houses and only uires the Governor's signature to become a v.

THE LEGISLATURE VISITS WASHINGTON.

The members of both houses left this morn- g at nine o'clock in a special train for Wash- ton, as Speaker Glass announced, to witness opening of the Fortieth Congress, and the tering in of Senator Cameron.

THE STATE AGENCY.

The bill abolishing the Pennsylvania State ency at Washington was postponed by a close te.

CEMETERY BILL KILLED.

The St. Mary's cemetery bill was killed in the nate yesterday.

NEW STATE MILITIA BILL.

Mr. Freeborn has brought forward in the ouse, a bill to reorganize and provide for the tter discipline of the Militia of the State of nnsylvania. It applies only to the first Mili- y District, but should be applied to the whole ate, and imposes a fine of four dollars per an- m on each person of suitable age who does t join a military organization, the fine to be plied to the support of the new system. All ldiers, under the provisions of this bill, are empted from jury duty. The bill has been carefully revised by Colonel Provost and other military gentlemen of distinction, and in its main features is the same as the New York law, which it is said works so admirably. The whole militia system of the State will thus be made self-supporting. It is time that the Militia be paid some attention to this matter, as the Legislature will adjourn in the course of a few weeks.

LITERATURE AND ART.

A new poetess is rising in the literary firmament—Emma Lazarus—one of whose pieces, written "between the ages of fourteen and seventeen," is not only appropriate to the season, but really meritorious, as the reader of the following will be ready to admit:

SPRING.

The cold white snow has faded fast,
And stilled now is the wintry blast;
Where erst it lay, that cold, dull snow,
The pale pink primrose now doth blow,
The first of her frail sisterhood.

The rivulet's icy chains are burst;
It flows in joy and peace at first,
Then babbling sports in merry glee
And singing aloud with being free,
And whispering to the sprouting grass,
"Come, weave a carpet where I pass."

The violets, tinted like the sky,
Seem freshly fallen from on high,
And bloom in every shady nook,
Fair spring though those blue eyes doth look
Upon the gladsome, happy earth,
To which she brings joy and mirth.

'Midst purple clover graze the herds;
'Mid fresh green branches sing the birds,
And now the heart, too, groweth gay,
Throws off old sorrows day by day,
And praises God with gladness rife,
For spring and flowers and earth are life!
—*Emma Lazarus.*

Mr. Charles H. Webb's "Liffith Lank" moves The London *Publishers' Circular* to counsel "the editor of *Fun* to look after Mr. Webb." Mr. Webb, we understand, has in preparation a burlesque of "St Elmo." Mr. Webb has struck a comparatively fresh literary vein which promises to be both popular and profitable.

Mr. William Gilmore Simms, beside the serial he is contributing to a Democratic monthly, has completed a novel pleasingly entitled "The Ghost of my Husband."

The *Crescent Monthly*, published in New Orleans, is likely to be suspended for lack of patronage. Literature seems to wither in the South like flowers beneath the shade of the Upas.

F. A. Dickens, Member of Parliament, has translated into English verse as many Japanese lyrics as fill an octavo volume, and published them in London. Japan on the brain seems to be the prevailing fashion.

Artemus Ward heads the published list of contributors to *The Family Friend*, among whom are Andrew Halliday, Walter Thornbury, Tom Hood, Arthur A'Becket, and other well known English writers.

In Paris, the opera, "L'Africaine," reached its one hundredth performance in ten months and a half after its first production. The "Huguenots" took more than three years; "Guillaume Tell" more than five; "Lucia" six years and a half, and "La Favorita" eight years, to arrive at the same. Yet every one of them is, in every way, as far superior to L'Africaine as can be imagined.

Every Day Life is the name of a monthly periodical, just commenced in San Francisco, which is to be "a magazine of California literature and Gazette of Fashion," edited by Mrs. Washington Wright.

Among the passengers to Europe, by the China, on Wednesday last, were J. R. Osgood, of the firm of Ticknor & Fields.

Gustave Dore is engaged upon a great picture, which he is working hard to complete before the opening of the Paris Exhibition. The subject is a gaming-table at Baden-Baden, showing the various costumes and characteristic faces from all nations that haunt the gaming saloons of that favorite resort. Dore has been engaged by Messrs. Petter & Galpin to illustrate Spencer's "Faerie Queen," to be followed by a large edition of Shakespeare.

A literary marriage is talked of—Miss Thackeray, whose stories, in the *Cornhill*, are so justly admired, with Mr. Leslie Stephen, second son of the late Sir James Stephen, who is himself a fine writer and scholar.

Ticknor & Fields have sold more copies of Whittier's "Snow-Bound" than of any other American poem, excepting "Hiawatha."

Among rare and sumptuous editions is a new *Hundred Guinea Edition* of the *Bible*, of which Mr. Mackenzie, of Glasgow, has printed but twelve copies. Its size is atlas folio, the type great primer, with two small central columns of references, and a thick red border surrounding the page. The paper, which is very heavy, has been made at large cost expressly for the work, which the twelve fortunate owners will doubtless value fully.

Harper's *Weekly*, of the 26th of January last, gave what purported to be a representation of the great coal mine disaster in England, and of "A Descent of Volunteers into the Oaks Colliery." The London correspondent of the *Round Table* says the pictures do not represent the recent disaster at all. They were published in France some time before the date of that event in a work entitled *La Vie Souterraine*, where they figure as *Le Coup de Mine* and *La Descente dans les Mines de Wielitzca*. Were the Harpers' deceivers or deceived, we wonder?

Of the limited edition of one hundred and fifty copies of Halliwell's superb edition of Shakespeare, in sixteen large folio volumes—price about one thousand dollars—twenty-two copies are taken in the United States. The list of American subscriptions includes the Astor Library, W. H. Riggs, Esq., A. W. Griswold, Esq., William B. Astor, Esq., Thomas P. Barton, Esq., Robert L. Kennedy, James Lenox, all of New York, and the Peabody Institute, of Baltimore.

An odd illustration of the habits of mediæval priests, in England, occurs in a treatise now being edited for the Early English Text Society, Mirk's "Duties of a Parish Priest." The writer is instructing the priest how to baptize a child, and suddenly puts in: "But if you are too drunk to say the words of baptism in their proper order, what should you do?" "Don't say them, by any means. Wait till another time."

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TICKETS, $1 00. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. The sale of Tickets will commence on TUESDAY, March 5th, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of C. C. MELLOR & CO., 81 Wood street.

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10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
125 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
25 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Coffee;
100 half chests Green and Black Tea;
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PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past;

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A. Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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Chicago, Illinois,

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Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchase on orders at the lowest Market price, all kinds of Pittsburgh manufactured goods, and every description of Merchandise.

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Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

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A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

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THE

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CAPITAL .... $20,000,000.

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Carries by Express, Money, Valuables, Freight and Parcels, over more than 13,000 miles of Express Line, at just and liberal rates, saves Millions yearly to Express Shippers, and can be made permanent only by their liberal patronage. This we hope to merit and receive.

OFFICE, 145 WOOD STREET.

WM. LITTLE, Agent.

PITTSBURGH,

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after FEBRUARY 25th, 1867, Trains will arrive and Depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a m	10:15 a m
Mail	6:45 a m	6:35 p m
Mixed	9:20 a m	9:35 p m
Express	2:20 p m	10:19 p m
Steubenville Accom'n.	3:20 p m	9:50 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.	5:05 p m	8:20 a m

Leave.	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2:05 a m	7:30 a m	2:20 p m
Arrive			
Columbus	10:50 a m	6:20 p m	11:30 p m
Cincinnati	3:30 p m	5:00 a m	5:00 a m
Indianapolis	8:00 p m	7:55 a m	7:55 a m
Terre Haute	11:00 p m	12:30 a m	12:30 a m
St. Louis	8:00 a m	8:00 p m	8:00 p m
Louisville	5:00 a m	3:00 p m	3:00 p m
Cairo	1:15 p m	1:30 a m	1:30 a m
Chicago	10:00 p m	8:00 a m	8:05 a m

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:30 a m	12:00 m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:20 a m	6:19 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	9:30 a m	8:00 a m
Kiskiminetas Accom'n	1:30 p m	7:45 p m
Express	3:15 p m	11:20 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	2:30 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	2:30 a m

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA

Central Railroad.

On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Daily Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	3:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Hulton No. 1	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex.	10:50 a m
Johnstown acm.	9:50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1:20 p m	Braddock No. 1.	3:40 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:00 p m
Braddock No. 1.	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10:00 p m
Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:05 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:25 p m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m

*Daily all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:13 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 a. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6.35 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	5:30 a m
Freeport No 1.	8.20 a m	Mail	6:05 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	9:20 a m	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:20 a m
Express	10:45 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:25 a m
Sharpsbg No 3.	11:35 a m	Sharpsbg No 3.	10:15 a m
Sharpsbg No 4.	1:50 p m	Sharpsbg No 4.	11:50 a m
Mail	4:20 p m	Express	2:05 p m
Freeport No 2.	6:00 p m	Sharpsbg No 5.	3:50 p m
Sharpsbg No 5.	6:50 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:50 p m
Sharpsbg No 6.	9:05 p m	Sharpsbg No 6.	7:30 p m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown, may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information apply at Depot to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.

Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:20 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:20 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:45 a m
Chic. Ex. Mail.	7:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Mail.	1:30 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:15 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:45 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:30 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9:40 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Bri'n Acc.	9:00 a m	N. Bri'n Acc.	7:20 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Bri'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:50 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:55 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	9:45 a m
Wells. & N C Ac.	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:15 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 a m
N. Bri'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Bri'n Acc.	2:30 a m
N. Bri'n Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 a m

☞ 10:25 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.
No Train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

no15

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:15 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York,

VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 13th, 1865.

FAST EXPRESS

Leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M.; Allegheny, 6:10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12, noon; Franklin, 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4:10 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:20 P. M.; Niagara Falls, 7:35 P. M.

MEADVILLE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Allegheny, 1:20 P. M.; arrives Meadville, 11:00 P. M.

Ninety-seven miles the shortest route to Erie or Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville and Franklin.

Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Erie, Pa.
J. A. BURCH,
General Ticket Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-ly

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The Daily Commercial

BY THE CABLE.

Porte Urged to Cede Candia to Greece.

Communication Between Vera Cruz and the Capital Cut.

The Reform Question in England,

Resignation of Colonial Ministry.

War Broken Out in India.

Cession of Candia to Greece.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The morning papers to-day announce that the Czar of Russia has strongly urged the Sublime Porte to cede the Island of Candia to Greece.

Mexican Affairs.

PARIS, March 2.—Cable dispatches have been received here from Vera Cruz which state that communication between that city and the capital has been entirely cut off, and Emperor Maximilian has consequently forbidden the transmission of dispatches to Europe giving opinions on the state of the country, lest they should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

North German Parliament.

BERLIN, March 2., P. M.—Herr Simson has been chosen President of the North German Parliament.

Banquet.

The King of Prussia gives a banquet to the members of Parliament.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 2, Evening.—The cotton market was quite active, and showed an advancing tendency. Prices closed at 13½d. for middling uplands—an advance of ⅛d. since opening. The sales of the day amounted to 12,000 bales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 2, Evening.—Consols closed at 91; Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 76; Erie Railway, 37.

The Reform Questions.

LONDON, March 3.—The Colonial Ministry have resigned, for reasons connected with the Reform Question. The Reform bill promised by the Government will be presented in Parliament on the 11th.

War in India.

It is reported that dispatches have been received here announcing that war has broken out in India.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—United States bonds closed yesterday at 72.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Takes the Field in Person.

Caravajal Defeated by Mejia.

His Whole Force Killed or Captured

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th of February are received. Maximilian has left, going to the Northward with 6,000 men. His destination is the scene of the war. Mejia is again in command, and with 6,000 men met Caravajal, with 2,000 men. He killed or captured the whole force, taking their cannons and baggage. Within three weeks the Liberals have lost seventy-four cannon. In six considerable battles, they were victorious once over the French.

Bazaine destroyed the guns, military stores and arms at Puebla and other cities, rather than turn them over to the Imperialists. The Imperialists have won several battles, and reclaimed three hundred miles of territory, but the Liberals are rapidly investing their Capital, and contracting the lines.

The French Marshal is showing many marks of kindness to Americans who are leaving the country.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The towboat Columbus was burned at Athens, New York, on Friday night. Loss, $20,000.

The Cashier of the First National Bank of Hudson, New York, is a defaulter to a large amount. He acknowledged having lost heavily in fancy stock speculations. Depositors and bill holders are secured.

The Cashier of the First National Bank at Newton, Massachusetts, has absconded with $110,000 of bank funds.

The Exchange Hotel at Raleigh, North Carolina was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

A Boston dispatch says: There was considerable excitement in State street this morning, occasioned by the development of irregularities in transactions of the Cashier of the State Bank in regard to certification of checks as good bearing the name of Mellen, Ward & Co., brokers, who suspended payment yesterday. The checks were presented at the Clearing House at the morning settlement by various banks holding the same, and were thrown out by the State Bank, on which certifications were made. The directors of the bank declare they never entered into or agreed to any arrangements made between the city banks for certification of checks, and that such action of their cashier was wholly unauthorized. The sum involved in these transactions is upwards of half a million dollars. Other parties besides those mentioned are also implicated.

The principal candidates for the Maryland United States Senatorship are Judge Carmichael, Ex-Governor Thomas, and Hon. J. D. Jones.

Drexel & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, were victimized by a forged check on Saturday, passed by a man named David Gemmill.

Geo. C. Heyward, a planter, formerly a captain in the rebel army, was robbed and murdered by negroes near Savannah, Georgia, on Saturday.

The receipts of internal revenue the past week were $4,661,252.

The *Herald's* Montreal special says: The Provincial Territory will be declared a Kingdom at the first meeting of the United Representatives, and Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, will assume charge of it. He is seventeen years of age, and one of his numerous names is Patrick, given as a mark of royal regard for the whole Irish people. He made his entry into public life in Dublin, and it is supposed may do much in his executive capacity toward neutralizing the Irish tendency towards Fenianism in America.

FROM BOSTON.

Failure of Miller, Ward & Co.---Effects of Stock Gambling.

BOSTON, March 3.—The failure of Miller, Ward & Co., has given rise to various rumors. The whole loss resulting from the suspension of the firm is said to be nearly one million of dollars. The First National Bank of Newtonville, of which Edward Carter—a member of the suspended firm—was a director, has closed its doors, having, it is reported, suffered to the extent of two hunpred thousand dollars, nearly twice the amount of its capital stock. The money was lost in a stock speculation, principally in an attempt to corner the Copper Falls Mining Company's stock. The Merchants' Bank holds $25,000 in certified checks of the firm, on the State Bank, which were certified as good by Chas. H. Smith, Cashier; the Second National Bank holds $125,000. There will probably be litigation as to the banks upon which the loss shall fall. Julius T. Herewell, Cashier of the Sub Treasury, who has been concerned in these transactions, has resigned. The Government, however, has not lost a dollar. Mr. Smith, Cashier of the State Bank, has also resigned.

Arrival of the Asia.

BOSTON, March 3.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool February 16, and Queenstown on the 17th, arrived this morning.

CITY MATTERS.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Saturday afternoon at half-past five o'clock, from Box 26, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, was occasioned by the burning of the chimney of a house on Diamond street. No damage was done.

CALL ACCEPTED.—We learn that Rev. Samuel Laird, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster, has determined to accept the call from the First Evangelical Church of Pittsburgh, and that the change will take place about the first of May.

RESOLUTE B. B. CLUB.—At a meeting of the Resolute Base Ball Club, of Allegheny City, held at the residence of James Park, Jr., on Friday evening, for the purpose of making preparations for an active season, the following officers were elected: President, D. E. Park; Vice President, R. W. Caruthers; Secretary, J. D. Owens; Treasurer, J. R. Harbison.

NEW SPRING WEAR.—Mr. W. Hespenheide, merchant tailor, No. 60 St. Clair street, has just received and opened an excellent assortment of new Spring goods, which he is prepared to have made up in the latest and most fashionable manner. Mr. Hespenheide makes perfect fits, and has really choice goods from which to select a spring suit, which those about to enlarge their wardrobe will do well to bear in mind.

THE season is at hand when people in general become purchasers of many articles of fancy and utility. Fleming's drug store, corner Diamond and Market street, probably offers greater inducements in its line than any other similar establishment—a fact almost superfluous to mention. All the patent medicines for which there is so great a call, are kept for sale; every variety of fancy articles, down or up to white lead, which every house owner requires at the present season. Besides, wines and liquors, all pure for medicinal and domestic use, are furnished on call.

THE CHURCH HOME.

Eighth Anniversary of the Institution--Reports of the Officers--Election of Managers.

The Eighth annual anniversary of the Episcopal Church Home was held last evening in St. Peter's Church, on Grant street. The attendance was large, and a number of the youthful inmates were present. After the evening service, which was conducted by Revs. Swope and Snively, Right Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, Bishop of the Diocese, took the chair, and Rev. W. A. Snively was elected Secretary.

The report of the Managers and Trustees of the institution were then read by the Secretary. The Managers report that during the year the family has averaged sixty-eight; of these, thirteen adults and fifty children remain to be provided for. Five of the eldest boys and girls have been placed in good situations, seven returned to their friends, and four transferred to other institutions. Of those now in the "Home," twenty-one are soldiers' orphans, placed there by Rev. Dr. Burrows, Superintendent for the State, and for whose support $110 per annum are received for each. At the meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Wednesday last, six more boys and one girl were admitted to the "Home." Three of the boys are already there, and the others, who are to come from Kittanning, are expected daily.

The receipts and expenses for the yast year, according to the Treasurer's report, were as follows:

Balance at last report	$345 70
Received from all sources during the year	6,217 24
Total	$6,562 94
Total expenses during the year	6,265 70
Balance in treasury	$297 24

Short addresses were delivered by Bishop Kerfoot, Revs. Swope and Snively, after which the following persons were elected Trustees to serve for the ensuing year:

John H. Shoenberger, Capt. T. F. Brereton, N. B. Hogg, M. Hay, H. J. Lynch, Josiah King, Geo. Calhoun, Major J. M. Knap.

The following ladies were also elected as a Board of Managers:

Trinity Church—Mrs. John H. Shoenberger, Mrs. Judge McCandless, Mrs. William Bell, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Mrs. Ferdinand E. Volz.

St. Andrews' Church—Mrs. Jas. P. Tanner, Mrs. Wm. Gorman, Miss A. J. Wood, Mrs. M. A Crittenden.

St. Johns' Church—Mrs. Capt. T. F. Brereton, Miss Eliza Chizlett.

Calvary Church—Mrs. R. H. Hartley, Mrs. James Childs.

St. James' Church—Miss Indiana Traner.

St. Peters' Church—Mrs. Christy, Mrs. Beltzhoover.

The audience was then dismissed by Bishop Kerfoot.

G. A. R. CONVENTION.

Opposition to the New Bounty Law--Instructions to our Representatives--Doorkeeper of Congress.

In pursuance of a call issued last week, a convention of the members of the different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the district of Allegheny county, was held on Saturday evening, in Connolly's Hall, corner of Grant and Diamond streets. Comrade A. L. Pearson, District Commandant, was called to preside, and Comrade Lee S. Smith appointed Secretary. Comrade E. A. Montooth being called upon, stated that the object of the Convention was to take into consideration the injustice of the law in giving the soldiers who enlisted in 1861 but fifty dollars bounty.

TWENTY-TWO.

Comrade Montooth then moved that a committee, consisting of one member from each Post represented, be appointed to draft resolutions to be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, expressing the views of the Convention in regard to the law referred to. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed as said Committee, Comrades E. A. Montooth, B. F. Jennings, W. B. Cook, A. S. Harbaugh, and J. M. Campbell, who retired, and after a brief absence, reported the following:

WHEREAS, The Department have decided that enlisted men who were mustered out of the United States service within a few days of the expiration of their term of enlistment, and whose discharges read "Discharged by reason of expiration of term of service," are only entitled, under the act of July 28th, 1866, to a bounty of fifty dollars; and

WHEREAS, Soldiers who enlisted in 1862 for three years, and who were discharged three months before the close of their term, on account of the war ending, are entitled to one hundred dollars; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That we consider this decision a manifest injustice to the soldiers of 1861.

Resolved, Second, That we now appeal to the Hons. J. K. Moorhead and Thomas Williams, our Representatives in Congress, who have during the dark days of the rebellion shown themselves the soldiers' friends, and earnestly request that they represent this matter to the proper authorities, and urge as a matter of right that *justice be done*.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted as the voice of the Convention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend (through our Representatives in Congress) the appointment of our comrade, who lost a limb in battle, as doorkeeper to the House of Representatives, for which he is now a candidate.

On motion of Comrade McCune, it was resolved, that the Convention recommend each Post in this District to appoint a Committee of Three to meet for the purpose of drafting a set of By-Laws for the government of the organization in this District, and that said Committee be empowered to act on any business relating thereto.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned.

Bold Burglaries in East Liberty.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a series of daring robberies were committed in the village of East Liberty. The extent of them is not yet fully known. It is usual for drovers to stop at the Western Exchange, and frequently they have large sums of money. The burglars are no doubt aware of this fact and made an attempt to get possession of some of it before daylight on Sunday morning. They failed in this, however, to any great extent, but it was not for want of a daring attempt, for they entered nearly all the rooms in the hotel, and collecting together the clothing of the guests took them to a lower portion of the house, and made a general search, taking whatever amount they could find from the pockets. Luckily, the drovers who had any considerable amount of money with them, had taken the precaution to securely fasten their room doors, and thus saved their greenbacks. One drover had under his pillow a purse containing $5,000. From the clothing they searched they obtained a considerable amount of money. They then entered the bar-room and searched the till, and then helped themselves to a general treat of the best liquors, after which they departed. Next they broke into the principal drug store, and took away a considerable amount of money and articles of value. They then, by means of false keys, opened the door of Dr. Parchment's office, wherein the Doctor was sleeping, and at once surrounded him and commenced to overhaul his clothing, &c., taking a fine gold watch and chain, pocket book, breast pin from his shirt bosom, sleeve buttons, and even a ring from his finger. His loss will foot up some $250. There were six men in the Doctor's office, masked and wearing black gowns. They offered the grossest insults to the Doctor, one holding a revolver to his head, whilst another with a large Bowie knife, kept whetting it over his hand, within a few inches of the Doctor's face, and threatening to cut his throat. They used language of the vilest character. On an attempt of the Doctor to move he was suddenly brought to a quiet position by the stroke of a "billy" on the back part of the head, raising a lump something near the size of an egg. After this, the Doctor considering "discretion the better part of valor"—surrounded by six men—a revolver pointed at his head and a Bowie knife in rather close proximity to his throat—came to the conclusion to be a silent spectator. After robbing him of everything valuable, they took their departure. It was about four o'clock in the morning. Immediately after they left, an alarm was raised, and several men made a search through the village, but no trace of the robbers could be found. They may have entered other houses, and performed similar depredations.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—A suggestion was was made in the noon-day prayer meeting in the First Methodist church, on Saturday, that the present week be observed as a week of prayer by all the churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, and that religious services be held in the several churches every evening during the week. The ministers in most of our churches acted upon the suggestion yesterday, and appointed services accordingly.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP—BROWN'S "SHELL."—The shell boat to be used by Walter Brown, of Portland, in his race with James Hamill, of this city, on the Monongahela river, in May next, has been finished at Roberts' boat yard, in Harlem, New York. It is thirty-two feet in length, thirteen and a half inches in beam, and weighs thirty-five pounds.

DE HAM'S GRAND CONCERT.—The grand concert by the pupils of Prof. De Ham, assisted by some of our most talented amateurs, will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening. The sale of seats will commence at C. C. Mellor & Co.'s, 81 Wood street, to-morrow morning.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE—CHARTER GRANTED.—On Saturday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the application for charter of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League, was granted. An election of officers under the charter will take place on the last Tuesday evening, (26th) of this month.

THE FENIANS.—Senator A. L. Morrison, will lecture in City Hall, on Thursday evening next, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, on "The Present State of Fenianism."

THE TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—The series of temperance meetings, under the auspices of Pittsburgh Division, No. 42, Sons of Temperance, which were held every evening last week in Mozart Hall, closed on Saturday night.

TO BE REPAIRED.—The engine house of the Gen. Grant Fire Company, in the Third ward, Allegheny, is about to be repaired. The steamer will also be subjected to some improvements.

BOY LOST.—A lad named Peter Gutenburg, aged nine years, left his father's residence in Lawrenceville, on Thursday last, and has not since been heard from. See wanted column.

LADIES, you can depend on Rosston's Yeast Powder being the best in the market, and the cheapest.

BARR & MOSER, of this city, are the architects of the Mercer County Court house, now approaching completion.

ROSSTON'S Excelsior Yeast Powder is wholesaled at 355 Liberty street.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION.

Mr. Hewitt, who resides on Brush Creek, twelve miles out the Perrysville Plank Road, came to the Allegheny Mayor's Office at an early hour on Saturday morning, and notified Captain Bowden, of the night watch, that he had been swindled. He stated that on Friday afternoon, he met one Dr. Louis Lessing, at McCune's tavern, seven miles out the plankroad, to whom he sold a horse and buggy, with harness, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars. Lessing gave him a check signed by J. Brown, for four hundred dollars, on the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of this city, upon the presentation of which, Lessing said, Mr. Hewtt could procure the money. The latter, not questioning for a moment the genuineness of the check, handed over to Lessing the balance due him, two hundred and forty-nine dollars. The Doctor then left the tavern very suddenly, leaving the horse and buggy, stating that he had to go immediately to see a patient, and would return shortly. He, however, failed to return for his horse and buggy that night, when the truth flashed across Mr. Hewitt's mind that he had been swindled, and accordingly appeared at the Mayor's office the next morning, as stated. Upon presenting the check at the Bank, his suspicions became more evident, when he was informed that J. Brown had no money deposited there. Captain Bowden immediately started in pursuit of the Doctor, and after considerable trouble found him at Myers' tavern, in Duquesne Borough, busily engaged in packing his effects, preparatory to leaving the city. He was taken in custody, and placed in the Allegheny lock-up. A check for $1400, supposed to be bogus, was found in his possession, with which he attempted to buy some property, on Saturday morning, previous to his arrest, in the Third ward. He is still confined in the lock-up, and will have a hearing before Mayor Morrison next Friday, by which time he says he can prove that the check was given to him by Brown, by whom it is signed.

DISTURBANCE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.

Helena Golden, school mistress at the Jack's Run School House, made an information on Saturday charging nine of her pupils with assault and battery, alleging that they attacked her in the school room on Friday, and beat and abused her. It is alleged by the defense, however, that Miss Golden whipped a little boy for taking the part of his little sister, who was being chastised, and beat him with a bell, cutting an ugly gash on his head, and beating him very badly about the body with it. A hearing in in the case will be had this morning at ten o'clock.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

LARCENY OF A PAIR OF BOOTS.

E. Dennis, an emdloyee of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, made an information on Saturday against Chas. Coates, for the larceny of a pair of boots valued at twelve dollars. The defendant was arrested, and after a hearing was held in five hundred dollars bail for his appearance for trial. He failed to procure that amount and was committed to jail.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Bernard Walters was arrested on Saturday, charged with false pretenses, on oath of August Feteer. The prosecutor bought a barrel of cider from Walters several months ago, under the representation it was sweet, which turned out to be otherwise. The case was settled by the defendant refunding to Feteer the money paid him for the cider, while the prosecutor paid the costs.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mrs. Emma Denton lodged complaint on Saturday against James Costello and John B. Gorman for aggravated assault and battery. Mrs. Denton alleges that while she was attempting to enter one of the cars on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, at the corner of Fenn and St. Clair streets, the defendants, who were hauling a wagon, purposely shoved the vehicle against her, thereby knocking her down and injuring her quite severely. They were arrested, and gave bail to appear for a hearing.

[BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER MCCANDLESS.]

HAVING COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN POSSESSION.

John Hartz was before this Commissioner on Saturday, charged, on information of John Harris, with having counterfeit money in his possession. Harris alleged that Hartz had shown him on the Monongahela bridge three pieces of counterfeit fractional currency, two of the denomination of fifty cents, and the other twenty-five cents. It was not shown Hartz hadt he money in his possession for the purpose of passing the same, and he was accordingly honorably discharged.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A MAGISTRATE.

Thomas Sullivan appeared on Saturday and made an information charging Benjamin W. Stouffer, Justice of the Peace in West Pittsburgh, with assault and battery. Sullivan alleges that on the 26th ult., while a hearing was in progress before 'Squire Stouffer, the latter assaulted him, and choked, beat and otherwise abused him. A warrant was issued.

HEARINGS.

Barbara Tagg, charged with keeping a gambling house, on oath of Thomas A. Hinton, had a hearing, which resulted in her discharge, and the prosecutor required to pay the costs.

Dudley Boyle withdrew the charge of assault and battery against Bernard Sharp, upon the latter paying the costs of the case.

The case of Hermana Rebman vs. Andrew Marsella, for seduction, was happily terminated, by the prosecutrix withdrawing the charge, and the parties entering into the bonds of matrimony. 'Squire Strain performed the ceremony.

The charge against Newton Cornelius, for committing an assault and battery on Joseph H. Hamilton, at a singing school on Neville Island, was withdrawn and the case settled.

John Allen, of Lower St. Clair township, was arrested on the charge of selling liquor to minors, and held in $300 bail for a hearing to-day.

Mrs. Oberto Pope withdrew the charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace against her husband, Isaac Pope, and he was discharged from jail.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Margaret J. Hamilton, a resident of Enoch street, in "Hayti," made an information on Saturday against Henry Logue, for assault and battery, alleging that he attacked her on Friday, beat her shamefully about the face and heap, tore her clothes and otherwise abused her. The parties are both colored. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Logue, who is employed on a steamboat lying at the Monongahela wharf.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Martin Carey was arrested on Saturday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, on oath of Mary Black. Carey is charged with borrowing two dollars from the prosecutrix and refusing to return it. In default of $500 bail for his appearance for a hearing this afternoon, he was committed to jail.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Catharine Leeson had a hearing on Saturday on the charge of malicious mischief preferred by Mary Dullihen, and was committed to jail for trial in default of bail.

RELEASES FROM JAIL.

The following parties were released from the county jail on Saturday.

Mrs. Frances Foster, committed on Friday by Alderman Strain, on charges of keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor on Sunday.

Wm. Meiminger, committed by Justice Arent, on the 24th ult., on oath of Casper Kohlhaas, in default of $300 bail.

Chapman Lewis, committed by the same magistrate on the 18th of January, on charges of being a common barrator and false pretenses, preferred by Wm. Einstein, in default of $1,200 bail.

Nicholas Strickler, committed on the 19th ult., by Alderman Donaldson, for assault and battery.

D. Barry, committed several weeks since by Alderman Butler, on a charge of forgery.

Michael Kearns, Jr., committed on Thursday by Alderman Strain, gave $1,000 bail for his appearance for a hearing next Thursday.

DESERTER SENT FORWARD.

Joseph C. Stewart, who deserted from Jefferson Barracks, being a member of Company "E," Thirteenth United States Infantry, and who was arrested and committed to the county jail on Thursday, was released on Saturday by order of Captain C. J. Dickey, recruiting officer for this city, and sent to his regiment.

ROSSTON'S Excelsior Yeast Powder has been proven, by all who have used it, to be the ladies' friend.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION REQUIRED.—In order to facilitate the transaction of business at the Mayor's office, a bill was prepared last week and forwarded to Harrisburg, authorizing the chief clerk of the Mayor to administer oaths or affirmations and issue warrants. The bill, which has already passed the Senate, was recommended by the Mayor, and should become a law. It is impossible that the Mayor can always be at his office to attend to its duties, and during his temporary absence some properly qualified person should be present to accommodate prosecutors or others having business there. The bill contains a proviso that "the said clerk shall not exercise judicial functions," so that no honest objection can be made to its passage.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Mechanics' Hose Company, of Birmingham, received their new hose carriage on Saturday afternoon, and paraded the principal streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and then crossed over to Birmingham, making quite a display. They were escoreted to Birmingham by the Columbia Fire Company, of Allegheny, and some members of the Hope Company, of the same city, headed by a brass band. The Columbia turned out sixty men, fully uniformed, and the Mechanics' about twenty-five men, in a neat firemen's uniform. The new hose carriage is an elegant piece of workmanship, and reflects credit on its builders.

TELEGRAPH SALOON.—Fred. Ramig, proprietor of this new restaurant, No. 101 Third street, has received a license, and has now added choice liquors to his bar, where the merchants and business men of that vicinity will hereafter find the best the market affords, either in the eating or drinking line. Mr. Ramig thoroughly understands how to keep a first class place, and will do it.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—The Allegheny Fire Company are negotiating for the construction of a neat and substantial hose carriage, which will be more durable than the one now in service.

The Courts.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Stowe.

This Court met on Saturday morning and heard a number of miscellaneous motions, and arguments for re-hearings in liquor cases. The unfinished business of the term was disposed of and ninety recognizances were declared forfeited. The only business of public importance was the granting of a charter to the Allegheny County Soldiers' League.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

The jury in the case of the Wooldridge Oil Refining Company vs. the Equitable Insurance Company, returned into Court on Saturday morning, and rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $8,774.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of the City of Pittsburgh, plaintiff in error, vs. the First National Bank of Pittsburgh in error, was before the Supreme Court, in session in Philadelphia, on Thursday, for re-argument, before a full bench. In the Court below, the case presented the following aspect: By an act of Assembly of July, 1859, the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh were authorized to levy and collect an annual business tax upon all banks and banking institutions doing business in said city. By an ordinance of the Councils of Pittsburgh, in 1864, a tax was assessed upon the average quantity of business of all banks and banking institutions established and doing business in said city, and the tax so assessed upon the First National Bank was $1,467 67. The question presented is whether the said bank is chargeable with the tax imposed upon its average business for the year 1864. The District Court entered judgment for the defendant, and the city of Pittsburgh took a writ of error. The defendants in error contend that the tax is a burden imposed, or attempted to be imposed, by virtue of State authority, upon the legitimate exercise of franchise granted by the General Government for general national purposes. The plaintiffs in error urge that Congress has no power to prohibit the States from levying a tax such as is here imposed. The case was argued and held under advisement.

Jail Calendar---Prisoners Awaiting Trial.

The number of prisoners confined in the county jail awaiting trial at the March term of the Criminal Court, which commences to-day, is seventy-six, of which five are females. The number of charges is eighty-six. The following is a list of them:

MURDER.—John Way, Rachel Small *alias* Hunnewell, William Sibert (brought from Lawrence county)—3.

AIDING AND ABETTING IN MURDER.—Luther Way—1.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—George Oxley (2 charges), Henry Courton, Joseph McGingson—3.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Jacob Balzell (2 charges)—1.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Gabart Small, Hugh Derning, Joseph Kinney, Abraham Reed, Jacob Miller, Joseph Thompson, Charles Edwards, George Oxley, James M. Crone—9.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—Jacob Balzell, William McElroy, Herman Roe, James Campbell, Nicholas Stinger, Jonas Smith, Frederick Hollinger—7.

FORNICATION AND BASTARDY.—Archibald Gilbrath, Charles Coneyleump, Joseph Aston, James Smith, Luke Neen—5.

ADULTERY.—Nicholas Johns—1.

FELONIOUS RAPE—Edward Coyle—1.

RAPE—William Lattimer—1.

BIGAMY—William H. Kent—1.

DESERTION—Owen Mack, Fred. Miller—2.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF—Catharine Leeson—1.

FORGERY—T. W. Flinner, J. B. Dawson, David Barry—3.

COMMON BARATOR—Chapman Lewis—1.

FALSE PRETENSE—Chapman Lewis, James Connor—2.

LARCENY.—George Brown, Robert Beatty (2 charges), John Kratz, Thomas Castle, Mary Fay, Annie Bowman, Wm. Royer, Thomas Monroe, John Doran (3 charges), Benjamin Timmons, Casper Felber, T. P. Lyman, Thomas Jackson, David Rigby, George Dickson, Frederick Homberg, Gustav Doff, Henry Murta, Charles Baker, Mary Gavin, Ovid Rigby, George Marshall, John Campbell, Archibald Lawson, Henry Chapman, John Kelly, Wm. Romax, James Carr, John Smeigler, James Starr, Michael Sullivan, John Johnson, C. P. Bates.—32.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Michael Welsh—1.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.—Ovid Rigby, Alexander Burns.—2.

Register's Business for February.

The following wills were admitted to probate, and letters of administration granted, for the month ending February 29th, 1867, by Joseph H. Gray, Esq., County Register:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	*Executors.*	*Value of Estate.*
Alex. Liggett	Chas Moore, Wm. Boyd	$20,000
Henry Richardson	Caroline Richardson F. H. Eaton James M. Bailey	45,000
Robert Gabraith	James C. Bryant	2,000
Richard Forrest		12,000
Lewis Keupal	Benjamin Butler	—
Mary Ann Behan	George R. White	—
Rebecca Pinkerton	Thomas Gibson	2,000
Catharine Burns	A. H. Burns	3,000
Sarah W. Loomis	Marcus A. Woodward	2,000
Robert Edwards	Mary Edwards	3,000
Alex. Attenbach	Crenenzia Attenbach	2,000
Ezekiel Howe	John Wineman Eliza L. Howe	2,000
Anthony Gibler	Mary Gibler	2,000
Alexander McKee	Ellen McKee R. C. G. Sproul	38,000
David Ritchie	Marcus W. Acheson	11,000

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATEON GRANTED.

Decedent.	*Administrator.*	*Value of personal Estate.*
Leonard Carlisle	David Schaeffer	$200
Reese Williams	Sarah Williams	1,400
Samuel McCune	David McCune	100
Robert Morris	John Haworth	20,000
James McGreggor	Matthew McGreggor	500
John Mullen	Bridget Mullen	100
John Roup	John R. Baum	400
Wm. P. Baum	Rebecca Baum	300
W. W. Dickson	March Hunnings	1,700
Agnes Dunlap	Alex. R. Riggs	500
Sarah Mary Aiken	Wm. Aiken	250
Herman Henrich	Margaret Henrich	750
Lorenzo Gessner	Anna Gessner	500
Margaret Hastings	Abel Hastings	134
Peter M. Kline	Jacob Kline	200
Wm. Montooth	Catharine Montooth	1,300
James Payne, Sr.	Wm. A. Payne Hannah Payne	25,000
Theodore C. Robins	Mary H. Robins	17,000
Isabella Lesnett	John S. Lesnett John W. Lesnett	2,000
Gerhard Dreisch	Francis X. Fisher	50
T. A. Mlersch, Jr.	Adolph Melrsch	1,000
James C. Chapin	John McD. Crossan	1,200
Edmond R. Monroe	Emily Monroe	2,000
Margaret Kamm	Joseph Fisher	200
Andrew McKee	John A. McKee	100
Joseph Scott	Hugh M. Scott	500
Ann R. People	Wm. Peoples	1,400
James Alexander	Richey Harrison	100

The Trades' Assembly.

A meeting of the Trades' Assembly was held on Saturday evening, and was attended by a large number of delegates from the different Trades Unions. The Committee appointed to make arrangements for a public mass meeting of workingmen, reported that they had secured City Hall, for Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, and had arranged with Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., Mr. William H. Sylvis, President of the National Iron Moulder's Union, and other speakers, for the occasion. The representatives from the various organizations now on a strike, reported that they had not yet succeeded in settling their differences with their employers, and were still holding out. The stove moulders have been agitating the question of starting a co-operative shop. It is said that twenty thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards the project.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

PIE CRUST.—In using Rosston's Yeast Powder for pie crust, half the usual shortening is used.

CHEAPEST place in the city to buy Latest Style Artificial Flowers and Straw Goods is at Abel & Co.'s, 54 St. Clair street, 2d Floor.

BEAVER FEMALE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE opens its Spring term April 1.
R. T. TAYLOR.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Public Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Adams, always a favorite here, commences an engagement at the Opera House this evening, making his first appearance this season. He will perform Hamlet to-night, in which character he acquits himself very creditably. It is close upon a year since he last performed in this city, and his friends and admirers will give him an enthusiastic reception.

VARIETIES.—The management announce another week of the consolidated company. The dramatic, ballet and minstrel forces will all appear to-night in new and attractive performances, not the least of which will be the ballet, "The Night Dancers."

INVIGORATE THE RESPONSIBLE ORGAN.—The stomach is the responsible organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics know this to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands feel them; no man can describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished and forever? Unquestionably they can. No dyspeptic has ever taken Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—is eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the true specific be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to the disease which has never be en known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to "fool" with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopœia perscriptions. If you want to root it out and prevent its recurrence, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefitted, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE

Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust,

In any form and of any size with promptness and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.

M. F. KUNZ.

Address, 118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,

Bankers and Brokers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

520's OF 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Having made arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, to keep us supplied with 5-20's, we are prepared to

DELIVER BONDS IMMEDIATELY.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, 1867.

The discount market has ruled throughout the week rather on the close line. Offerings were heavy and pressing, but the banks have discriminated very stringently, and much good paper, (which in a more "flush" monetary condition would have passed,) was laid aside.

—Governments are firm for all the issues and there is great activity in them. Rates here rule a fraction under the New York rates.

—The quotations to-day up to noon from the New York Gold Room show a decline in gold and stock list, as received by S. S. Bryan, and is without any important changes:

Gold	138⅝
U. S. Bonds, 1881	110⅝
U. S. Bond, 5-20's, 1862	110⅜
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865	108½
U. S. Bonds (new issue) 5-20's, 1865	106⅝
U. S. Bonds, 7-30's	105⅝
Michigan Southern	72⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	81½
P., F. Wayne & Chicago	94⅝
Erie	55½
Chicago & Rock Island	95⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	35⅝
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	65½
New York Central	105

MINING STOCKS.

Gregory	12¾
Rocky Mount	1¼
Quartz Hill	4¼
Hope	50c.
Corydon	9
Homan	18c.
Nye	07c.
Smith & Parmele	6⅜
Des Moines	2⅞
Symonds Fork	1⅞

—Converting Seven-Thirties and Five-Twenties is the order of the day. Holders of the currency bonds are discovering that it works to their immediate advantage to make the exchange. The Five-Twenties afford a better interest, and will so continue as long as the premium on gold keeps above twenty-one and a half per cent. Over half a million of bonds were converted during the past week at the banking house of Ira B. McVay & Co., who seem to be doing the bulk of the business here in this line. There is very little profit to the banker who makes the conversion—hardly sufficient to pay him for handling the bonds; but ample arrangements have been made by some of our brokers with Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, which enables them to fill orders of any amount on better terms than would be given there now to other parties. Now is therefore a good time to put your Seven-Thirties into gold bonds. Every day you delay in making this exchange you are losing money.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, 1867.

The week closes with a quiet market, but considerably improved in the volume of trade over last week. The fact is, the time has come when people must buy goods. They have waited and waited until necessity has compelled them to purchase. Orders from country merchants are coming in to a considerable extent. The country roads are very bad, which is one great drawback on trade at present.

THE CENTAL.

In our Chicago telegrams will be found sales of grain per cental. This mode of selling, buying and shipping of grain went into effect, in most of the leading cities of the United States, on the 1st inst. In Chicago, on and after the 11th inst., all transactions will be by cental. The change will for some time, no doubt, render business operations more complicated and troublesome. There will be some confusion in determining the exact relative prices between the bushel and cental, until the system is thoroughly understood. In order to simplify the matter as much as possible, we will give a few plain rules for ascertaining the price per cental, when the price per bushel is given, and *vice versa*:

WHEAT—At sixty (60) lbs per bushel the price of the bushel should be increased sixty-six and two-thirds (66⅔) per cent. to ascertain the proper price per cental. Or, multiply the price per bushel by one and two-thirds (1⅔) to ascertain the price per cental.

Divide the price per cental by one and two-thirds (1⅔) to ascertain the price per bushel, or multiply the price per cental by three (3), and divide by five (5), to ascertain the price per bushel.

CORN AND RYE—At fifty-six (56) lbs ℔ bushel, the price of the bushel should be increased seventy-eight and four-sevenths (78 and 4-7) per cent. to ascertain the proper price per cental. Or multiply the price per bushel by one and eleven-fourteenths (1 and 11-14) to ascertain the price per cental.

Divide the price per cental by one and eleven-fourteenths (1 and 11-14) to ascertain the price ℔ bushel. Or multiply the price per cental by fourteen (14) and divide by twenty-five (25) to ascertain the price per bushel.

BARLEY—At forty-eight (48) lbs ℔ bushel, the price of the bushel should be increased one hundred and eight and one-third (108⅓) per cent. to ascertain price per cental. Or multiply the price per bushel by two and one-twelfth (2 and 1-12) to ascertain price per cental.

Divide price per cental by two and one-twelfth (2 and 1-12) to ascertain price per bushel. Or multiply price per cental by twelve (12) and divide by twenty-five (25) to ascertain price per bushel.

OATS—At thirty-five (35) lbs per bushel, the price of the bushel should be increased one hundred and eighty-five and five sevenths (185 and 5-7) per cent. to give the price of the cental. Or multiply price per bushel by two and six-sevenths (2 and 6-7) to ascertain price per cental.

Divide price per cental by two and six-sevenths (2 and 6-7) to ascertain price per bushel. Or multiply price per cental by seven (7) and divide by twenty (20) to ascertain price per bushel.

We condense from our latest exchanges the following.

COAL.

Cincinnati. The market is unchanged. We quote, on Friday, Youghiogheny afloat at 11@12c, and Ohio river at 9@10c. The retail market is steady at 18c for Youghiogheny, and 16c for Ohio river, delivered to consumers.

Louisville. Sales of Pittsburgh afloat at 13@15c. Retail 22c, delivered.

Philadelphia. Continues dull, and prices are lower; we quot white ash at $4 50@5, and red ash at $4 75@5 25 ℔ ton, as to quality.

Memphis, Tenn. Pittsburgh coal is quoted at $1 25 ℔ bbl.

GROCERIES.

Philadelphia.—On Friday coffee was quiet; 100 bags Rio sold at 18¾c per lb., in gold; small lots at 23@24½c, currency, and 154 bbls of Jamaica at 18c per lb, gold. There has been a good business doing in Molasses, and prices are well maintained; 1,000 hhds of clayed Cuba sold at 45@46c; 64 puncheons of Demerara at 74c; 700 hhds of Cuba muscovado at 50@51c; 93 hhds of muscovado at 48c; 28 hhds at 58½c; 20 hhds of Trinidad at 55c; and small lots of Porto Rico at 57c per gallon. The sugar market continues very firm, and there is a fair business doing; 400 hhds sold at 10½@11¼c; 170 hhds of Cienfuegos at 10¾c; 300 hhds of Porto Rico at 10½@10¾c; 19 hhds do at 12½c; 25 hhds New Orleans at 12¼@12½c; 188 hhds of St. Jago at 10¾c; 467 bbls do at 12¾c; 300 boxes of clarified at 11¾c per lb, currency; and 1,000 boxes of molasses sugar at 9½c per lb. Small sales of Carolina Rice are reported at 10½@11c, and Rangoon at 9½c per lb.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce since our last were as follows: Flour, 649 bbls; apples, 651 bbls; cheese, 138 boxes; corn, 514 sacks; barley, 326 sacks; rye, 1,131 sacks; oats, 652 sacks, and butter, 63 pkgs.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—Sales of 10 bbls, sound, at $3; 25 bbls at $3 50, and 60 bbls specked at $2 00@2 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts are still in excess of the demand. Most of the large stock on hand, is inferior and unsaleable at any regular price. The best grades sell at from 25@30c ℔ lb. from store. We note a sale of 4 extra packages of glade roll at 32c ℔ lb. Sales of 5 barrels roll at 28a@30c, and 7 boxes at 25a28c ℔ lb, reported.

CHEESE—Sales of 12 boxes Western Reserve at 16½c ℔ lb, reported, and 4 boxes Hamburg at 18c ℔ lb. The receipts of cheese are quite liberal.

DRIED FRUITS—We note sales of 1,600 lbs peaches, quarters and halves, at 16c, and 5 bbls, halved, at 19c ℔ lb.

EGGS—There is still a large stock of eggs in the market. The transactions, however, are considerable, and will soon rid the market, as the receipts are not large, country dealers holding back for higher figures. We note sales of 3 bbls at 18c; 50 bbls at 17c and 20 bbls at 16c ℔ doz.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in this market. There is still an active demand, whilst the stock is not large. We quote common Spring at $11@11 25; good Spring $11 75, and choice Spring $12@12 25 per barrel; good Winter $13 25; prime Winter $14@14 50, and fancy $15@16 per barrel. Rye flour is dull at $7 25 @7 50 per barrel, from store. Buckwheat flour is selling from store at $3 75@4 00 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There is no activity in wheat, and prices are nominally $2 80@2 85 for Winter, and $2 50@2 55 for No. 1 Spring. Sales of 100 bushels corn (ear) from store at 80c; 350 bushels oats from store, in lots, at 50 @51c, and 300 bushels do. at 50c, reported.

ONIONS—Sales 5 bbls prime at $3 75 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—We note sales from first hands of 4,000 lbs shoulders at 9½@10c; 3,000 lbs sugar-cured hams at 14¾@15c, and 2,000 lbs ribbed sides at 11½@12c; English breakfast bacon at 16c; dried beef at 21c; city leaf lard at 12¾@13c ℔ lb and mess pork at $21 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblow potatoes from first hands are nominally 75@80c ℔ bush.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 4, 1866.

The following are the receipts of oil by rivers and railroads for the past week, compiled from the daily files of the COMMERCIAL. Also a comparative table with the same period in 1866:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, February 25	4,965	780	5,745
Tuesday, " 26	12,110	....	12,110
Wednesday, " 27	588	275	863
Thursday, " 28	3,319	285	3,604
Friday, March 1	4,000	1,262	5,262
Saturday, " 2	5,571	889	6,460
Total for the week	30,553	3,491	34,044
Since January 1	11,835	42,800	54,635
To March 2	42,388	46,291	88,679
Same time 1866	45,835	48,981	94,816
Decrease in 1867	3,447	2,960	6,407

Business, so far as relates to oil, was dull; prices have ruled very low for some time; in fact there seems to be no improvement near at hand. The river, to the Allegheny oil regions, is in fine navigable order. The receipts are steadily increasing. It will be observed by reference to our table above, that the receipts so far only fall short of last year to the same period, 6,400 barrels. The stock on hand of the various descriptions is large, while the demand for present delivery has been unusually small, for future delivery a few thousand barrels for April and May delivery at pretty low figures. The rates may be put down as follows: Allegheny Bulk on the spot, 7@7¼; barrels included 12@12½c. Sales were made for future delivery at June and July at 9c per gallon. Sales Western Virginia were made at vairous prices according to the gravity, that qualification having a good deal to do with fixing the prices. The advantages of the market were on the side of purchasers.

REFINED OIL—The market was moderately active. The week's sales, principally for future delivery, were 30,537 bbls, extending pretty much for the entire year. The rates for bonded on the spot were 22@22½c for standard white, free on cars. Light straw to white sold at 27½c, Philadelphia delivery. The other lots were sold at various prices, being governed by the time of delivery. Free oil was dull. A few small lots were disposed of at 40½@41c per gallon. The following Crude sales were made on Friday evening after we left the market: 850 bbls Allegheny, bulk, 7½c; 450 do, 7¾c, and 3,200 bbls do, 7½c. On Saturday prices were lower. We note the following: 1,000 bbls, bulk, 7c; 2,000 do, 7c, and 160 bbls do at the same figure.

REFINED—Was dull and neglected. Sales 500 bbls bonded, free on cars, at works, March delivery, buyer's option, 21½c per gallon.

FREE OIL—The only sales recorded were 50 bbls to the trade, 40½c per gallon.

LUBRICATING OIL—Was selling in a small way at previous prices.

OIL CITY, PA.

The market for crude to-day is quiet, says the *Register*, of Friday, and prices nominal. We hear of small lots changing hands at $2 15 to $2 30, as to gravity and need of money. As a general thing, holders will not sell at present prices, and are able to carry their stocks until better figures are afforded.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

The market is moderately active and slightly lower than Wednesday's prices in some localities, says the *Herald*, of Friday. There was a slight amount of inquiry to-day but buyers generally offered prices which were from five to ten cents below the views of producers. On Bull Run $1 80 were offered for 44 gr. oil at the wells. At Petroleum Centre $1 80 were offered for 46 gr. oil, delivered on the bank. On Church Run 46 gr. oil is offered at $2 00 at the wells. Pithole oil of 47 gr. is offered at $2 10 at Titusville.

The following sales were reported: Five hundred barrels on Pioneer Run, from the Andrews wells, for the New York market, 47 gravity, at $1 50, delivered on the cars; 100 barrels on Pioneer Run, from the Mt. Vernon wells, for the Rochester market, 44 gr., at $1 85 at the wells; 500 barrels on Pioneer Run, from the Andrews well, for the Cleveland market, 47 gr., $1 50 delivered on the cars; 50 barrels, delivered on platform at Miller Farm, for the New York market, 43 gr., at $2 00; 100 barrels on Pioneer Run, for the New York market, 45 gr., at $1 70 at the wells; 500 barrels on Pioneer Run, from the Goss well, for the New York market, 40 gr., at $1 50 delivered on the cars; six car loads on Pioneer Run, from the Andrews wells, for the New York market, 47 gr., at at $1 50, delivered on the cars.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Pears & Moore	40	Buffum, Kehew & Co.	88
C. Brrenger	480	Fisher Bros.	3330
J. Wilkins	50		
Total			3,988

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Forsyth, Bro & Co, 160 bbls refined, Phila.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

McCullough, Smith & Co, 2 harvesters; H M Lytle, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl butter; Meanor, Harper & Hood, 13 bbls clover seed, 1 bbl butter; C Lewing, 1 boiler; E H English & Co, 2 boxes tools; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 20 dozen brooms; R Robinson & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 4 kegs lard; Little, Baird & Patton, 44 dozen brooms; L J Wilkinson, 1 portable saw mill; J B Jones, 2 bbls scrap iron; Lippincott & Bakewell, 500 dozen shovel handles; J D Dravo, 1 box tobacco; L H Voigt & Co, 1 car hay, 280 bbls apples; Nimick & Co, 6 cars pig iron; Park, Bros & Co, 10 tons iron; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car hay; Ralya & Robinson, 4 cars staves, 1 car headings; W Hastings, 1 car staves; Beckham & Long, 15 sacks timothy seed; Sturgeon & Bros, 12 bbls tallow; Spencer & McKay, 232 sacks barley; J B Canfield & Son, 3 half barrels butter; Mair & Davidson, 2 boxes hardware; W P Beck & Co, 4 bbls apples; Kiel & Ritchart, 2 kegs lard; J S Newmyer & Co, 3 half barrels butter, 7 bbls eggs; Camp, Moye & Co, 25 bbls apples; Schnellback & Schott, 1 car corn; J Moorhead, 1 car pig metal; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; F Sellers & Co, 110 tcs grease; Schomaker & Lang, 500 bbls flour; Davis, Chambers & Co, 500 pigs lead; Dithridge & Son, 200 pigs lead; W H Garrard & Son, 2 cars barley; D R Galway, 1 car barley.

ALLEGHENY STATION—A Swagstaff, 1 frame, 1 bx; Beckfield & Wicham, 1 box butter, 1 bbl eggs; Tiernan & Getty, 25 dozen brooms, 4 tubs sheese; J Myers, 1 bbl cheese; J M Hemphill, 2 cars staves; S M Cummings, 1 car lumber; W H Lockhart, 5 boxes household goods, 1 lounge, 1 bedstead; Stewart & Langenheim, 100 bbls flour; A & J Groetzinger, 241 green sheep hides; J D Laying, 4 cars iron; S M Cummings, 1 car wheels; S C McMaster, 10 bbls seed, 8 sacks rye, 26 sacks oats; R & M Jenison, 2 hogsheads tobacco, 1 box samples; James O'Hanlan, 1 bbl roll butter; W J Steel & Son, 48 sacks corn, 25 sacks oats; 1 Stern, 2 bbls cider; S Dyer, 1 bbl apples; M Whiston, 1 lot household goods; R & A Carson, 1 bbl eggs; Henry Leutz, 3 bbls eggs, 1 box butter; Smith & Co, 2 empty half ale barrels; Hern & Lowers, 1 box butter, 1 bbl eggs; Carson, Darlington & Co, 2 empty ale barrels, 1 empty half barrel; W Paul, 1 box butter, 2 kegs.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

ALLEGHENY STATION—A & J Groetzinger, 4 rolls leather; G W Cook, 11 pieces oil tools; Schultz, Son & Co, 1 bbl butter.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

J S Finch, 1 car corn; Squire & Ainsworth, 110 bbls oil; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour, 3 bbls molasses; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; James Glenn, 12 sacks oats; R McGinnis, 12 break beams, lot castings; Joseph McAlpine & Co, 6 bbls onions; M W Rankin, 1 half barrel eggs; Blair & Woods, 16 bbls flaxseed, 7 bbls flaxseed; Graff & Reiter, 12 bbls onions, 3 kegs butter; Thomas Collins, 33 sacks barley; A Bradley & Co, 2 cook stoves; J Dunlap, 1 box tin; J West, 1 bbl lard; Hagerty & Fulmer, 4 cases tobacco; J P Hanna & Co, 5 tcs beef; J Porterfield & Co, 1 half barrel mustard; John Hays, 1 hogshead tobacco; McGinnis & Co, 1 hogshead tobacco; John Grier & Co, 2 hogsheads and 1 box samples; Shoenberger & Blair, 5 cars iron ore; Head & Metzgar, 2 half barrels eggs.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A Laughlin, 2 cars pig iron; Moreland & Mitchell, 1 car hay, 48 sacks oats; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 3 sacks rags, 2 bbls butter; J P Scott, 1 box merchandise; R E Sellers & Co, 1 can oil; D M Curran, 7 sks flaxseed, 3 bbls butter, 1 bbl eggs, 5 sacks buckwheat flour, 1 cow and calf; G H Anderson & Co, 25 beef hides; Head & Metzgar, 1 sack seed; P Lynch, 12 sks potatoes; Monongahela House, 9 packages marketing; S Crothers, 25 sacks corn; Various Owners, 2 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Beck, Phillips & Co, 1 car sand; J S Dilworth & Co, 60 bbls cement; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 2 bbls eggs; Fry & Scott, 330 boxes glass; Lawrence & Whitman; 52 bbls pot clay, David Ritchie, 40 sacks oats; C P Markle & Co, 45 bundles Commercial printing paper; J S Finch, 16 bbls whisky.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownv. and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 2 bbls, 1 bbl butter; D Brooks, 2 sett oil tools; J L Moorhouse, 21 sacks hair, 400 bundles straw boards, 32 sacks wool, 1 box; James Irvy & Co, 8 packages machinery; Camp, Moye & Co, 4 sacks seed, James Steward, 1 tool chest; John Loomis, 3 bbls eggs; Barcus & Graff, 3 bbls butter, 2 bbls butter; Schomaker & Lang, 25 bags oats; W C Wood, 3 bxs produce; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 2 bbls butter, 3 bbls eggs; L Colvin, 1 box; M W Rankin, 4 packages produce; Britton & South, 45 sacks corn; F B Wilson, 1 bbl eggs; Henry Smith, 1 bbl eggs, 2 sks seed; McCullough, Smith & Co, 2 bbls lard; Steamer E Bennett, 1 lot lumber; Capt J L Rhodes, 1 wagon; Steamer Dubuque, 42 packages machinery; Gregg & Scott, 40 bundles sacks; John Austin, 6 bundles hides.

Pitts. Brownv. and Geneva Peoples' Line.

W B Scaife, 1 pump valve; J S Cunningham, 100 bbls whisky; M W Rankin, 6 bbls eggs; 2 dressed hogs; J A Hagan, 53 sacks oats; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 6 packages sundries; B Myer, 8 bbls eggs, 4 bbls butter, 1 sack feathers; John Lipreth, 5 bbls whisky; John Flack, 67 boxes glass.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER BAYARD—Clark & Co, 1 box merchandise, 3 boxes oats, 25 bundles plow handles; J & W Fairley, 51 bales hay; W J Steel & Bros, 3 bbls eggs, 1 box butter; Head & Metzgar, 1 half barrel butter, 5 bbls eggs; C Johnson & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Sturgeon & Bros, 3 bbls eggs; People's Line, 20 kegs nails; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 bbl eggs, 4 boxes eggs, 4 bbls lard, 1 bbl beans, 29 sacks corn meal, 2 boxes butter, 31 oil barrels, Hall & Speer, 4 packages castings; McBane & Anjer, 170 sacks ear corn; Hussey, Wells & Co, 8 circular saws, 4 bbls scrap iron; A J Hagan, 80 sacks oats; Bliss & Bro, 225 oil barrels; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 9,025 hoop poles; Dilbin, Gregg & Co, 1 box eggs; W J Meek, 1,000 hoop poles, 2 packages eggs; E T Miller, 58 bales hay; A & S Wilson, 5,400 feet yellow pine; T A McClelland, 9 dozen chairs, 9 rockers, 16 stands; Simon Scheck, 5 bbls whisky; C P Markle & Co, 63 sacks rags; Johnson & Paine, 20 bbls lubricating oil; Passengers, 28 packages produce; Ballaser & Yeaney, 2 tubs cheese; J R Weldon, 2 bundles bonnet boards; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 circular saw; J C Buffum, 5 bbls cider; White, Bros & Co, 26 packages household goods; Joseph McAlpine & Co, 16 packages produce; T C Jenkins, 1 cask bacon; J S Finch, 16 sacks rye; Capt Diphold, 15 wheel arms, 4 bucket planks.

PER STEAMER GREY EAGLE—J & W Fairley, 53 bales hay; James Glenn, 31 bales hay; L H Voigt & Co, 2 boxes eggs; Myers, Hopper & Co, 8 bedsteads; Wm M Faber & Co, 1 throttle valve, 1 globe; John Campbell, 3 bbls eggs; T Smith, 4 bbls eggs, 2 bbls eggs, 3 bbls sorghum; Armstrong & Son, 1 box books; Byers & Co, 2 boxes butter, 2 bbls eggs, 4 boxes eggs, 5 sacks beans; Stein & Bros, 1 bbl eggs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 4 packages butter; McBane & Anjer, 885 sacks ear corn, 2 bbls eggs; W P Beck & Co, 3 bbls eggs; John Wainleith, 5,000 staves, 1,000 hoop poles, Hutchinson Oil Refining Company, 100 oil bbls; W J Steel & Bro, 2 bbls eggs, 2 kegs lard, 2 bbls timothy seed, 8 bbls apples; H Riddle, 42 packages bacon; Strickland & Morledge, 150 sacks corn; Sturgeon & Bro, 16 bbls apples, 2 bbls cider; J B Thompson, 13 packages household goods; J B Lyon & Co, 35 empty casks; Thomas Baggs, 5 packages merchandise; Clark & Co, 2 casks earthenware; James Irwin, 23 carboys; James Collins, 25 oil bbls; David Bly, 50 bbls lubricating oil; John Herbert, 6 bbls produce, 3 kegs lard; J C Buffum, 4 bbls cider; A West, 8 half barrels eggs; E Acker, 18 half barrels apples; Jones & Laughlins, 141 tiles; Capt G L Rippert, 2 packages merchandise.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

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MARVIN'S CRACKERS.

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No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1867.

The cental system was partially adopted on 'change to-day in the purchase and sale of grain, but until the issue of receipts on the cental plan the mode of doing business will be somewhat mixed.

FLOUR—Choice brands of Spring Extra Flour inactive but firmly held; the transactions comprise only 250 barrels, at $9 75@10 50 for Spring extra, and $13 50 @14 75 for white winter extra.

WHEAT—Market quiet but firm, without material change; No. 1 Spring sold at $3 65@3 68 per cental; at $2 20@2 21 per bushel for winter, and $2 22½ for fresh receipts; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 87¾@1 87½ for winter, and at $1 89½@1 90 per bushel for fresh receipts. At the close the market was firm at $1 88 for Winter receipts of No. 2 Spring.

CORN—Without change, and closes firm at 77@77½c per bush for No. 1; sales were made at $1 38½@1 39 per cental; from 76¾@77½c per bush for No. 1, and from 58¼@58½c per bush for rejected.

OATS—Dull and closed quiet at 41c for winter, and 42½c for fresh receipts of No. 2.

PROVISIONS—The buoyancy which we noticed as pervading the provision market yesterday continues, and for some descriptions of hog produce prices are a shade higher. Mess pork has advaced 12½c, with sales for cash at $19 12½. Bulk meats in active demand, both for shipment and on speculative account; prices 1½c better; dry salted shoulders sold at 7½c loose; rough sides at 9½c loose. Lard is firm but quiet at 12c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are quiet at $7 75@8 30.

LIVE HOGS—Advanced 5@10c, and are in good demand.

RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls flour, 110,000 centals wheat, 15,000 centals corn, 1,500 centals oats, 1,000 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—4,600 bbls flour, 8,900 centals wheat, 8,400 centals corn, 900 centals oats.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 139@139½.

NEW YORK, March 2—P. M.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

Opened firmer, and higher prices were made under an increased disposition to purchase. The market was steady and dull at the early afternoon board, and closed firmer under Washington advices. The strongest stocks of the day were Hudson and Ohio certificates. Wm. Heath & Co. report the following prices at 6 P. M: American Gold, 139@139½; Ohio, 27⅛@27¼; Western Union Telegraph, 42⅜@42½; Pacific Mail, 127½@128; Atlantic Mail, 82¼@82½; New York Central, 102⅝@103; Erie, 55½@55⅝; Erie preferred, 72@74; Hudson, 141½@142; Reading, 102⅞@103; Michigan Southern, 72⅝@73; Illinois, 115¾@116; Pittsburgh, 81½@81⅝; Toledo, 118@119; Rock Island, 95⅝@95⅞; Northwestern, 35⅝@35½; do preferred, 65⅛@65¼; Fort Wayne, 94½@94⅝.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Quiet and strong this afternoon. Closing prices: Registered '81, 110¼@110⅜; Coupon '81, 110⅜@110⅝; 5-20s '62, 107⅝@107⅞; 5-20 coupons '62, 110⅞@111⅛; 5-20 coupons '64, 107⅞@108⅛; do '65, 108⅛@108⅜; August 7-30s, 105⅝@106⅛; June do, 105⅝@105¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull and lower.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Strong. Coal stocks quiet.

COPPER STOCKS.

There is a panic in the Boston market, with a heavy decline in prices. Copper Falls sold down to 27, and other stocks down almost in the same proportion. There were several failures in consequence of stock brokers.

MINING MARKET

Generally lower to-day, owing to some extent to the panic in Boston. Quartz Hill fell to $4 25@4 30, but at these figures there were plenty of buyers; Gregory ranged from $12 75@12 90, and has been steady; Gold Hill firm at $4 10@4 25; Des Moines firm at $4 10@4 25.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Money more active at 6 per cet. for call. Sterling dull at 108⅛@108⅜, gold, for first class bills. Gold lower, opening at 139⅛, declining to 138⅝, and closing at 138⅝. Total exports of specie to-day $648,500. Governments stocks quiet. Freights to Liverpool without decided change.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton dull and rather easier under large receipts; sales 600 bales at 31@31½c for uplands. Flour—receipts 5,842 bbls; market dull and 5@10c lower; sales 5,400 bbls at $8 55@8 75 for superfine State and western; $9 80@10 80 for extra western; $10 90@12 for choice do; $10 60@11 60 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 65 for trade brands, market closing dull. Whisky quiet and steady. No receipts of wheat; market dull and drooping; sales 12,000 bush at $2 28 for mixed Milwaukee; $2 25 for good No. 2 Chicago spring. Rye firmer; sales 15,800 bush at $1 12@1 18 for western; $1 25@1 30 for Canada free; $1 30@1 32 for State. Barley without decided change; sales 13,000 bush two rowed State at 92c for inferior in store, and $1 18 for choice afloat. Barley malt quiet; sales 7,300 bush Canada peas in bond, at about $1 18. Receipts of Corn 2,820 bush; market opened 1@2c lower, but closed firmer; sales 46,000 bush at $1 05@1 07 for mixed Western in store; $1 09 for do afloat, and $1 04 for new Western mixed at railway depot. Receipts of Oats 1,540 bush; oats easier; sales 3,800 bush at 58@62c for Western; 68@70c for State, and 78c for Canada East. Stock of grain March 1st: Corn, 3,101,478 bush; wheat, 2,080,013 bush; oats, 2,494,757 bush; barley, 1,538,819 bush; peas, 80,380 bush. Coal—Foreign scarce and firm; domestic quiet and unchanged. Wool quiet and firm; sales 28,000 lbs at 45@60c for domestic fleece; 33½@50c for pulled; 29@33c for Texas, and 44c for Noils. Leather—Hemlock sole quiet at previous prices. Rice nominally unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar firm with a fair demand; sales of 150 hhds Cuba at 10½@11c, and 1,650 boxes Havana at 11@13½c. Molasses—Sales 200 bbls Muscovado at 52@55c. Petroleum steady; sales 1,000 bbls at 17½c for crude, and 28½@29c for refined in bond. Hops quiet and firm at 35@70c. Pork market firmer; sales 2,500 bbls at $21 00@21 50 for new mess, closing at $21 43 for Western; $20 00@20 50 for old mess; $16 75@17 25 for prime, and $19 50@20 25 for prime mess; also, 1,250 bbls new mess at $21 30a21 62, seller and buyer March and April. Beef steady; sales 900 bbls at about previous prices. Beef hams firm; sales 161 bbls at $33 00@36 50. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; sales 560 boxes at 10¼@10½c for Cumberland; 12c for short clear. Cut meats active and firm; sales 1,050 packages at 8¾@11c for shoulders, and 11@13½c for hams. Dressed hogs nominal at 9¾@10c for Western. Lard quiet and heavy; sales of 750 bbls at 12@12¾c for old, and 12½@13½c for new. Butter dull at 15@26c for Ohio. Cheese steady.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and heavy at $2 20@2 28 for No. 1 Spring. Corn steady at $1 07 in store, and $1 09 afloat, for mixed Western. Mess beef quiet and firm. Bacon quiet. Hogs quiet at 9¾c for Western. Lard dull at 12½@13¼c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—There has been much irregularity and depression in the market during the week. The demand was chiefly confined to domestic trade. The business done was only about one-fourth of the amount for the corresponding period last year. Nearly all staple articles have been sold at a material loss to the producer. Flour sold steady, and under an anxiety to realize, low grades again declined. They were much depressed at the close, while family brands are quiet and steady. The stock is reduced, but still large for the season. California flour has been quite active, and with large offerings has declined. Southern flour declined 10@15c ℔ barrel, and sold slowly.

Wheat opened steady, but to effect sales holders had to submit to a decline, and there is only a moderate business at the concession. The stock is reduced about 100,000 bushels of home growth. The whole supply of California has been large.

Barley more active, chiefly for export, and the stock is materially reduced.

Rye more active and improved slightly.

Oats quite active but at variable prices, closing dull at the improvement.

Corn has been pressed on the market, and under less favorable news from Europe fluctuated materially. Prices declined, and there is a good inquiry at the concession.

Provisions improved, though not active. The stock is less than anticipated. Beef in good supply. Bacon sold freely at full prices. Lard fairly active but lower.

Dressed hogs advanced, and with light arrivals are in good demand.

Whisky was neglected and unsettled at the close.

Cotton has been inactive and irregular. Early in the week prices were unfavorable. At the close the market was firmer.

Rio coffee advanced ¼c. Stock small.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour unchanged; demand light. Wheat closed dull at $2 40@2 45 for No. 1 Spring, and $2 90 for No. 1 Winter. Corn unchanged; the demand is light; No. 1 62c in elevator, and 77c in sacks. White, 80@82c in sacks. Oats dull at 57c for No. 1 in elevator. Rye quiet at $1 23@1 25 for No. 1. Cotton dull, owing to the large receipts reported at New Orleans yesterday; middling nominal at 28c; receipts the past week, 7,747 bales, and from September 1st 100,498 bales, against 119,960 bales same time last year. Whisky advanced to 26c at the close of 'Change, though sales were made in the forenoon at 25½c. Mess Pork is quiet, but held at $20 50 for City, and $20 00 to $20 25 for country. Bulk meats firm but quiet at 7½, 9¾ and 10½c for Shoulders, Sides and clear Sides, and 10½c for hams. Bacon rather dull for Shoulders, but clear Sides are firm at 11c. Lard quiet but firm; city cannot be bought below 12⅜@12½c. Tallow advanced to 11c for city rendered. Butter dull at 22@25c for light colored roll; choice yellow would bring 28@33c, including Western Reserve. Cheese firm at 16@17c. Clover Seed in good demand at $8 75. Timothy dull at $3 30@3 40. Flax steady. Coffee steady at 26@28½c. Sugar, 12@15c. Linseed Oil $1 45, and dull, owing to the decline at New York. Gold, 138¼ buying, and 138½@139 selling. Exchange steady. Money market quiet.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—In cotton goods there was a good business doing. Printed calicos were particularly in active request; prices steady at 20c for Merrimac W; 19c for Cocheco; 18c for Sprague's fancies; 17½c for American and Richmond; 19c for Gloucester; 16½c for Amoskeag; 14½c for Lowell; 13c for Wamsutta and 11c for Home and Hovey's prints. Unbleached muslin in steady request at full prices for all standard makes, as follows: Atlantic A and Indian Head, 22c; Pacific A, 21½c; Lawrence C, 21c; Dwight A, 20½c; Roxbury A, 20c; Atlantic V and Indian Head, 30 inch, 17½c. Bleached muslins of best makes are in good request and firm at 37½ to 40c for New York mills; 32½c for Wamsutta; 25c for Lonsdale; 22½c for Jame's Star Mills; Waltham X are 1c lower, and sell at 17½c. Cottonades dull and heavy at 50c for Farmers and Mechanics'; 42½c for Farmers' Union A; 27½c for York and Everett. Woolens, both foreign and domestic, continue languid and depressed, except ladies' sackings, which are in steady request at $1 37 to $1 55.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Coffee quiet and firm at 13½@14c, gold, in bond. Sugar steady and unchanged. Flour dull and easier. Wheat—Winter scarce but firm; other descriptions nominal. Corn active; receipts light; common white, ordinary, $1; prime held higher; yellow, 98c@$1 00. Oats 58c. Cloverseed $8 37½@8 55. Whisky in bond unsettled at 2@30c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork $21 50; Shoulders bulk 8c, for loose and packed. Lard—Western 12½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton firmer but quiet at 28c for strict middling. Flour—business very small; prices unchanged. Wheat steady at $3 83@3 91 ℔ cental for prime and choice spring; $4 88@4 93½ ℔ cental for choice fall. Corn heavy, lower and unsettled, at $1 42@1 53½ ℔ cental. Oats dull at $1 95@2 05 ℔ cental. Provisions firm but dull; pork $20 for mess; $22 50 for clear mess. Bacon 9½c for shoulders; 10½c for rib sides; 12½c for clear sides. Hogs $6@7.

Pork Packing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Returns from all but two or three small houses, of packing at this point during the season, shows the total receipts to be 463,810 live, and 150,403 dressed hogs, or a total of 614,213 packed during the season. Total average, 218 pounds, a decrease as compared with last year of 8¾ pounds per hog. The number of barrels of pork packed was 150,449, of which 126,435 were mess, and 9,247 prime mess.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Sales of 111 hhds. tobacco at $2 50@15 25 for common lugs to fair leaf. Super Flour, $9 75. Wheat $2 85. Corn—Shelled, in bulk, 70c. Oats 63c. Mess Pork $20 50. Bulk Shoulders, 8c in packages; heavy sales at 7½c, loose; bacon shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 12½c, packed. Lard in tierces, 12½c. Raw whisky, free, $2 25. Rio coffee, fair, 24½c. New Orleans Sugar, fair, 14c.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Market for Eastern butter dull; quoted at 20@34c; extra choice brands 35c. Flour—Sales of Oregon extra for China at $6 10; Californian, $5 75@6 25. Wheat dull at $1 65 for good shipping. Mining stocks—Savage, $1,930; Crown Point, $850; Yellow Jacket, $717; Chollar, $241; Belcher, $109; Imperial, $174; Empire Mill, $175. Legal tenders, 73½.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat per cental $3 66½ for No. 1; $3 33½@3 34½ for No. 2; $2 96⅔ for No. 3; $2 68⅓ for rejected. Oats weak at $1 41½ for No. 2. Corn steady at $1 25 for new shelled. Rye, delivered, $1 23½ for No. 1. Provisions quiet; city mess pork $19 00; prime mess offered at $17 25. Lard firm at 12½c. Dressed hogs steady at $8 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Cotton quiet; middling 28@29 cents. Receipts for the week, 5,329 bales; exports, 6,958 bales; stock, 29,867 bales. Flour dull; superfine $9@9 50. Pork firm and steady at $22@22 50. Corn steady at $1@1 05. Oats 75@80c. Hay $28@30. Other markets unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Business very dull. Flour quiet; State $13 00. Prime wheat scarce; red State $3 00@3 05; California $3 25. Rye declining at $1 30. Corn active; sales 7,000 bush yellow at $1 00 afloat. Contraband whisky $1 50.

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COMPRESSED AND CUT BUNGS,

And would respectfully call the attention of Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., to our stock before purchasing elsewhere. And have also on hand a large stock of Rosin, Pitch, Irish Moss, Wood Shovels, Corks, Plugs, Taps, &c., which we will sell at Eastern prices.

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GROCER AND DEALER IN BOAT STORES

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SECOND STS.

Stores furnished at the VERY LOWEST RATES, and a Discount given on Boat Bills that are settled regularly every month.

RIVER TELECRAMS.

High Water at Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, March 3, 1867—7:30 P. M.

Twenty-four feet of water in the channel at this point, and rising. Boats cannot run.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
[By Merchants' National Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, March 3.

Weather cloudy and freezing; snowing at intervals. River six and a half feet, and falling slowly.
K.

Brady's Bend.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BRADY'S BEND, March 3.

Weather cloudy and freezing. River eight feet and rising slowly.
H.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 2.—There was a heavy rain storm, with thunder and lightning last night,—cloudy, windy and freezing this evening. The Mollie Able, from St. Louis for New Orleans, run into the Miss Luce during the storm last night, and had to be pulled off by the Ruth.

CAIRO, ILL., March 3.—The river has fallen 2 inches in the last 48 hours. Weather cloudy and wet; mercury 36 deg. Commonwealth, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Stonewall, New Orleans to Louisville, 10 A. M.; J. W. Kilgour, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Nick Longworth, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Liberty No. 2, St. Louis to Memphis, 11 A. M.; Lake Erie No. 3, Cincinnati to Cairo, 11 A. M.; Anglo Saxon, Little Rock to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville and return, 4 P. M.; Alpha, New Orleans to Nashville, 4 P. M.; Michigan, St. Louis to Newburg, 7 P. M.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—weather cloudy and rainy. Business dull in consequence of the weather. River rose one inch; it is now within ten inches of high water mark of 1862. Departed—Stonewall, for Louisville; Leonidas and Kate Robinson, for Pittsburgh; John Kilgour and David Walls, for St. Louis; Dan Able, for Vicksburg; Minneola, for Cincinnati, with 300 bales of cotton; John D. Perry, New Orleans, with 2,800 bales. In Port—Mercury, St. Patrick, and Adam Jacobs.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—The river has fallen thirteen inches in the last twenty-four hours, and is now nearly stationary. There has been a drizzling rain nearly all day, now cold; mercury 38 deg., barometer 29:15. Up—Rebecca and Golden Eagle, for Cincinnati. Down—Bertha, Cincinnati to Arkansas river.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—River rising rapidly. Flood tide expected. Weather rainy. Arrived—Starlight, from Evansville; Rowena, from Cincinnati.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Elector	Phillips	Greensboro.
Fayette	Donaldson	Greensboro.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	Carmack	Greensboro.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Belle	Gordon	Oil City.

Departed.

Fayette	Donaldson	Greensboro.
Chieftain	Abrams	Greensboro.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Grey Eagle	Brennan	Parkersburg.
Ida Stockdale	Marsh	St. Louis.
Maggie Hays	Hendrickson	Cincinnati.

Our River Correspondence.

Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

You will find below a manifest of the steamer New York, H. C. Richmond, Master:

McKee & Bros., 88 bbls sand; Jas. B. Lyon, 237 bbls sand; Lorenz & Co., 23 bbls wash clay; Adam McKee, 1 box hardware; James M. Carroll, 2 horses; Caldwell & Bros., 23 pieces stoves; Martin Heil, 9 bales hemp; Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 pieces furniture, 100 bbls lard; R. A. Holden, 4 sacks feathers. Discharged 250 tons way freight. Passed Importer and Silver Lake in the Mississippi river. River high.

Yours &c.,
RICHARDSON & VANKIRK, Clerks.

THE WATER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Last evening at twilight the marks indicated sixteen feet and rising. The rise being from the Monongahela. The rise was so unexpected that a lot of empty barrels were swept away. Boats that had freight on the wharf had to employ extra assistance to save the same. Among the arrivals were several first-class towboats from New Orleans, including the far famed Ajax, Coal Hill, Coal Valley, Hercules, Grand Lake and Panther. The Elisha Bennett did not leave yesterday as announced. The towboat Alps that left on Friday for Louisville had the misfortune to sink one of her barges above Beaver. She would continue on with the balance. The present rise is from the Yough. river. The Ida Stockdale left on Saturday for the Idaho gold regions. The Maggie Hays left for Cincinnat as a weeky packet. The Minnie takes her departure this day positively for St. Louis. The next boat in turn for that port is Sherman. The Yorktown, Carrie and Amelia Poe are preparing for a trip to the mountains; report also says that the Peerless and Leclair will leave for the same destination this month. The Glendale is due from St. Louis. Six feet and a half of water at Oil City on Sunday evening, and falling; at the same there was eight feet water at Brady's Bend, and rising slowly. The Allegheny river boats are doing a good business. The weather yesterday, was changeable; we had a moderate sized snow storm during the afternoon.

THE steamer Westmoreland is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

THE Cincinnati papers report 43 feet in the channel at that point and falling.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the Bayard, Capt. Moore.

THE steamer Savanna is at the foot of Wood street, loading for Dubuque.

THE Carrie came round to the landing to load for the mountains.

THE Minnie, Captain Shaw, will positively take her departure for St. Louis this day.

THE far-famed America, Captain Golding, is receiving for Nashville.

THE Argosy arrived at Cincinnati on Friday, with a big trip, and left for Pittsburgh the same evening.

CAPT. M. W. BELTZHOVER arrived at Cincinnati from Memphis. The Captain is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

THE following named towboats came in since our last: Coal Hill, Coal Valley, Grand Lake, Hercules and Panther. They brought up several acres of barges.

CAPT. HENRY HART, of Cincinnati, has purchased three-fourths of the Alice V, at the rate of $11,000 for the entire boat, deliverable on her return from New Orleans.

THE steamer Argosy, at Cincinnati reshipped fifteen tons of wagons on the Emerald for New Orleans, and fifteen tons of St. Louis freight on the Champion.

THE Emma No. 3 reshipped her Pittsburgh freight on the Argosy, including one hundred and seventy-five barrels of molasses and ten tons of hides.

The splendid passenger steamer Sherman, Captain George N. Baker, is the regular St. Louis packet, and will leave for that port positively on Saturday next at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE Memphis *Post* describes the steamer Silver Cloud No. 2, thus: She looked like a great storehouse of manufactures as she came into port with a cargo of 7,000 plows, 600 tons of other tools and implements, which the great work-shops and foundries of Pittsburgh produced.

PASSENGER BOATS IN PORT.—Above the Monongahela Bridge—Elisha Bennett, Elector. Below—Great Republic, Bayard, Carrie, Savanna, America, Glasgow, Minnie Sherman, Belle Vernon, Yorktown, Dubuque, Kenton, Deleware, Amelia Poe, Forest City, Lorena, Friendship.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR, Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK,
C. BARNES, Agents.

Cincinnati.

For Cincinnati.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES EVERY SATURDAY, 12 M.

The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. HENDRICKSON, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
C. BARNES, Agents.

For Cincinnati.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES WEDNESDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid steamer ARGOSY, Captain LOUIS VANDERGRIFT, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

TUESDAY—4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. H. LIGHTNER, Captain, JAS. YOUNG, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents.

Nashville.

For Evansville and Nashville.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

The splendid passenger steamer AMERICA, Capt. THOS. GOLDING, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

BUNGS,

BUNGS.

I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS. Orders respectfully solicited.

P. HAYDEN,
cor. Marbury st. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

We are now offering to the trade all articles Provision Line, of superior quality, and at prices as must make it to their interest to cal us. Our stock is ample, bought at the rates early in the season. Our SUGAR C HAMS are equal to any brand out.

LARD OI

We are selling our Extra and a No. 2 La Chicago and Cincinnati prices, and shall cont do so. All persons wanting a superior art burning or lubricating, can get samples by cal writing to

F. SELLERS & C

PORK PACKERS & LARD OIL MANUFACTU
Penn and Wayne sts., Pittsbu

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER

PITTSBURGH,

BROWNSVILLE AND GENE

MAIL LINE.,

PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Pa

ELISHA BENNETT..........M. A. C
FAYETTE..........CAPT. P. DONALDS
GALLATIN..........CAPT. A. S. CARLI
FRANKLIN..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMA
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BOUGH

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBUR
LEVI COLVIN, Browns

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONO HELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE

1867. 18

The new and elegant wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. R. R. ABRA
ELECTOR..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILL

LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P.

Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
☞ No Commission on Eastern Freight.

J. S. CUNNINGHAM
AGE

St. Louis Advertisement.

1867. 18

NORTHERN LINE PACKE

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO KEOKUK AND ST. P

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers o Line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Bu ton, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Pau Minne-ha-ha Falls. Through receipts for fr and Passengers given to all points on the Mississippi River by the Pittsburgh and St. Packet Line, running from this port and conn at St. Louis with the Northern Line Packets enabling consignees to get their freight th without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOO
JOHN FLACK, or to
R. C. GRAY, Age

St. Paul.

For St. Paul Direct.

MONDAY, March 25th.

The new side-wheel ste DUBUQUE, Capt. J. W. PA will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWO
JOHN FLACK, or
R. C. GRAY, Agent

For Galena and Dubuque Direct

SUNDAY, March 10th.

The splendid passenger ste SAVANNA, Captain A. McGO will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWO
JOHN FLACK, or
R. C. GRAY, Agent

St. Louis.

1867. 18

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LO

PACKET LINE

Composed of the following sple Steamers,

MESSENGER,	LORENA,
EZRA PORTER,	MAGGIE HAYS,
WAUANITA,	NEW YORK,
ARMENIA,	COLUMBIA,
SILVER LAKE No. 4	IMPORTER,
KATE PUTNAM,	KATE ROBINSO
YORKTOWN,	SILVER CLOUD

One of the above Boats will leave for St. Lou all intermediate ports on each WEDNESDA SATURDAY at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Freight and Passengers receipted through points on the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Il Rivers, by Northern Packet Company, Illinois Packet Company, and Missouri River Boats.

Apply to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
COLLINS & BARNES, Agts.
S. SHUMAN, Sup'
No. 90 Water street, up st

Independent Packet for Evansville St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, March 6—5 o'clock P. M.

The splendid passenger ste FRIENDSHIP, CASPER SCHME Master, will leave as announced above.

For freight apply on board.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Loui

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET.

LEAVES SATURDAY, March 9th—4 P.

The new and fine passe steamer SHERMAN, GEORGE N KER, Commander, leaves as announced.

This boat belongs to the Regular Packet Line will positively depart on that day.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD
BARNES & COLLINS, Age

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Loui

TUESDAY, March 5.

The fine passenger ste MINNIE, SHAW, Commander, leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING,

Marietta & Parkersburg Li

1867. 18

Leaving Company's Wharf boat, foo Wood st., Daily at 12 M.

SUNDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
BAYARD..........GEORGE D. MOORE, Ma
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI..........J. HAMILTON, Ma
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE..........C. L. BRENNAN, Ma

Freight will be received at all hours by

JAMES COLLINS, Age

Memphis and New Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEA

THE NEW, MAGNIFICE

And Mammoth

"LOW PRESSUR

STEAMER

GREAT REPUBLI

W. B. Donaldson, Com

WILL COMMENCE

Receiving Freigh

FOR

Memphis, Vicksbu

AND

New Orlean

ON

MONDAY, FEB'Y.

AND LEAVE AS ABOVE ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 14,

POSITIVELY.

Passengers and Shippers will sult their Interests to call on board fore making engagements elsewh The public can rely implicitly on leaving on above date.

COACH-MAKERS'

ROTARY VISES.

I have just received a full assortment of Nos. and 3. They are the best Vises in the mark Coach-makers.

JAMES BOW
WS 136 Wood st